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SECOND EDITION

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

The Electoral Commission Ready for Work.

Justice Bradley Elected to the Judicial Branch.

The House Admits the Representative from Colorado.

WASHINGTON, January 31, 1877.

SENATE.

The Fifth Judge.

The President *pro tempore* laid before the Senate a communication signed by Associate Justices Clifford, Strong, Miller and Field, of the United States Supreme Court, announcing that they met yesterday in pursuance of the electoral count bill, and selected Associate Justice James P. Bradley as the fifth Associate Justice upon the commission.

A concurrent resolution was adopted providing that no person shall be admitted to the south wing of the Capitol during the counting of the votes for President and Vice President, except upon tickets issued by the President *pro tempore* of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives, such tickets to be distributed equally to each Senator and Representative by the Sergeants-at-Arms of the Senate and House of Representatives.

New Senator.

Frank Hereford, elected Senator from West Virginia, took the oath of office.

The Chair laid before the Senate the credentials of Jno. R. McPherson, elected United States Senator from the State of New Jersey.

The President's Message.

Mr. ANTHONY, from the Committee on Printing, reported back the resolution of Mr. Wright to print 10,000 extra copies of the message of the President approving the Electoral bill, with an amendment to print 2,500 copies instead of 10,000. Adopted. Yeays 27, nays 14.

Tickets to the Electoral Count.

Mr. MERRIMON said upon scrutinizing the resolution adopted this morning to regard the issuing of tickets for admission to witness the counting of the vote, he found it did not answer the purpose. Upon his motion the vote by which the resolution was agreed to was then reconsidered, and he submitted an amendment to strike out the latter portion of the resolution in regard to the distribution of tickets equally to each Senator and Representative, and insert in lieu thereof a provision that the tickets as assigned by the Committees of Rules of the Senate and House of Representatives shall be issued to Senators, Representatives and others, and distributed by the Sergeants-at-Arms of the Senate and House of Representatives. He said the object of the amendment was to issue tickets to the families of the Supreme Court Judges, members of the Cabinet and other officials. The amendment was agreed to and the resolution passed.

Pacific Railroad Indebtedness.

At the expiration of the morning hour consideration was resumed of the unfinished business, the bill to amend the Pacific Railroad acts so as to create a sinking fund for the liquidation of the indebtedness due the Government, and Mr. THURMAN continued his remarks in favor of the Judiciary Committee's report.

Messrs. BOGY and SHERMAN favored the bill reported by the Judiciary Committee.

Pending the discussion the Senate went into executive session, and soon adjourned.

HOUSE.

The Electoral Count.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the four Associate Justices designated as members of the judicial branch of the commission, announcing that they had selected Justice Joseph P. Bradley as the fifth member.

The Senate resolution for the appointment of one hundred men to serve as special police at the Capitol during the counting of the electoral vote was agreed to.

Mr. COX, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following resolution:

Resolved, That during the counting of votes for President and Vice President no person besides those who now have the privilege of the floor of the House of Representatives shall be admitted to that portion of the Capitol set aside for the use of the House and its officers, except upon tickets to be issued by the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House, and the tickets to be issued under this resolution shall be distributed under the direction of the Committees on Rules of the two Houses.

Mr. COX explained that every member would be furnished each day with three tickets to the gallery of the House, to be distributed as he might see fit.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. HUNTON offered a resolution permitting the members of the commission to sit as members of said commission during the sessions of the House. Adopted.

Railroad Accidents.

Mr. GARFIELD introduced a bill providing for a more thorough investigation of accidents on railroads. He said it referred to the terrible disaster which occurred in his district a few weeks ago, and he asked that it be referred to the Committee on Railroads, with leave to report at any time. So ordered.

Colorado.

Consideration was then resumed of the resolution reported from the Judiciary Committee relative to the admission of Jas. B. Belford as Representative from Colorado.

Mr. HURD, a member of the committee, spoke in favor of the minority report, declaring that Colorado is not yet admitted as a State into the Union.

Messrs. MCCRARY, HALE, BANKS and CAULFIELD supported the resolution of the majority.

Mr. SOUTHARD opposed it.

The question was taken on the amendment of the minority, and it was rejected, and the resolution of the majority declaring that Colorado is a State, and that Belford is entitled to a seat on the floor, was adopted, and Mr. Belford was sworn in.

The Senate amendments to the joint resolution in regard to admission to the House and galleries during the counting of the electoral votes were concurred in.

The conference report on the bill revising the statutes of the United States was agreed to.

Barnes Discharged.

Mr. KNOTT offered a resolution discharging E. W. Barnes from custody, he having delivered to the select committee of which Wm. R. Morrison is chairman all telegrams in his possession. Adopted.

The Speaker laid before the House the resignation of Frank Hereford as Representative from the Third district of West Virginia.

Mr. WALDRON, from the Appropriation Committee, reported the deficiency appropriation bill. Made a special order for Saturday. (It appropriates $502,713.)

A recess was taken until 7:30.

Evening Session.

The regular order being demanded, the Speaker proceeded to call the committees for reports.

Mr. THROCKMORTON, from the Committee on Pacific Railroads, moved to take from the calendar and make a special order for Tuesday next the bill relating to freights across the Omaha bridge on the line of the Pacific Railroad. So ordered.

Mr. COX moved that the House proceed to the business on the Speaker's table.

Mr. FOSTER said that when the House took a recess this afternoon it had been generally understood on his side of the chamber that the evening session was to be devoted to the consideration of the Legislative Appropriation bill, and he gave notice that he would resist by every means in his power the motion to go to the business on the table. He therefore moved that the House adjourn.

Mr. PAGE moved that when the House adjourn it be to meet on Friday next.

The Speaker moved that that motion was not in order, from which decision an appeal was taken, and several other dilatory motions made.

After one vote having been taken, the Speaker said there was no occasion for alarm with reference to the business on the table. There were two papers there which he would ask unanimous consent to lay before the House.

The titles of the papers were read, as follows: "An authenticated copy of an act to declare and establish the appointment by the State of Florida of electors for President," and "Wilkinson Call et al. against Charles P. Pearce et al. Records of proceedings in the nature of quo warranto."

Mr. CONGER objected.

The Speaker then placed the papers in the petition box.

Mr. COX then withdrew his motion to go to the business on the Speaker's table, and the speaker recognized Mr. Thompson to make a report on the Florida matter.

Mr. WILSON (Ia.) called the Chair's attention to the fact, a motion to adjourn was pending, but the Speaker decided that the motion to go to the table having been withdrawn, all motions depending thereon would fall through.

Quite a discussion ensued as to the correctness of the decision, and a number of Republicans desired to appeal from the decision of the Chair, but the Speaker would not recognize them for that purpose, holding that Thompson was entitled to the floor and would not be taken from the floor. After

An Excited Controversy

the Clerk commenced to read the report, but his voice was drowned by cries of "Louder," and general confusion and disorder throughout the House, which was only quelled after many efforts by the Sergeant-at-Arms, who patroled the House armed with his official mace. A point of order having been raised that Thompson would have to read the report himself, he proceeded to do so from the Clerk's desk amid much laughter and confusion. Finally the reading was taken up by the Clerk, and after some progress had been made it was agreed by unanimous consent that further reading of the report be dispensed with, and that it be printed in the *Record*; also that the minority report, when ready, be printed in the *Record* and that both reports be stitched together.

The Speaker suggested that the resolutions which close the majority report be read, but Mr. COOPER objected, remarking sarcastically that the members were tired, that their nerves were unstrung, and that they did not care to have it read. The resolution is that at the late election the electors on the Democratic ticket were fairly and duly chosen as Presidential electors; that this is shown by the face of the returns and fully substantial by the evidence of the actual vote cast; that these electors on the first Wednesday in December cast their votes for Tilden for President and Hendricks for Vice President, and that they consequently are the legal electors for the State of Florida, and must be counted as such. The report is signed by Thompson, DeBolt, Walling and Hopkins.

A motion to adjourn was then made on the Republican side (so as to prevent a vote on the resolution), and was resisted on the Democratic side. At 10:30 an effort to get a vote on the resolution was abandoned, and the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON TOPICS.

WASHINGTON, January 31, 1877.

The Electoral Commission.

Justice Bradley was this morning chosen as the fifth member of the judicial branch of the electoral commission.

Speaker Randall having decided to appoint two Democrats as tellers in counting the electoral vote, the President *pro tem.* of the Senate will appoint two Republican tellers on the part of that body. The President *pro tem.* deemed that one Democrat and one Republican be appointed from each House, but in this the Speaker did not acquiesce.

Counsel Before the Electoral Commission.

The Republican National Committee today decided to engage as leading counsel before the Electoral Commission Wm. M. Evarts and E. W. Stoughton of New York, and Stanley Matthews and S. S. Fisellaburger, of Ohio. All these gentlemen are here and have entered upon the preparation of their case, except Stoughton, who is expected here to-morrow. They are authorized to associate with themselves any others they may desire who are familiar with the Louisiana and Florida cases. The Democrats have as counsel Lyman Trumbull, of Illinois, Matt. Carpenter, of Wisconsin, Jeremiah Black of Pennsylvania, and Ashbel Green, of New York.

Mexican Claims.

The first instalment of $300,000 due by Mexico to the United States under the convention of July 4th, 1868, for the settlement of claims, has to-day been paid to the Secretary of State by the Mexican minister.

Nominations Confirmed.

The Senate confirmed the following nominations: G. W. Patton, United States Marshal for West Virginia, and T. Wykoff, Pension Agent at Columbus, O.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

DETROIT, January 31.—Marine Smith, the murderer of young McKean, was today sentenced by Recorder Swift to twenty-five years hard labor in the State prison.

MANCHESTER, N. H., January 31.—Asa S. Kendall, of West Swansea, was to-day nominated for Governor by the Prohibitionists.

ST. JOHNSBURY, VT., January 31.—The will of the late Arunah Huntington, of Banford, P. Q., (a native of this State), leaves $202,000 as a fund for the benefit of the common schools of Vermont.

TRENTON, January 31.—Governor Redis declined to convene the Court of Pardons in the case of Ashwall and Ryan, sentenced to be executed at Newark on Friday of next week for the murder of officer Brock.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 31.—At the inquest this evening on Lieut. Weedein an intimate friend testified that he has been in the habit of using chloral hydrate to induce sleep. The jury found a verdict, declining to decide whether the overdose was taken accidentally or with suicidal intent.

The Bankrupt Life Insurance Company.

NEW YORK, January 31.—The examination concerning the receivership of the Continental Life Insurance Company was continued to-day before W. A. A. Butler, referee. This examination was continually to see if the receiver could hasten his settlement, but is resisted as being an effort to remove him. He has been ordered to largely increase his bond. The application is on behalf of two policy holders, but many others are represented by counsel. John A. Finch, Special Insurance Commissioner of Indiana, appeared on behalf of over one hundred policy holders of Indiana, and some of Ohio and Illinois. The taking of evidence was adjourned till Monday.

The Poisoned Convicts.

COLUMBUS, O., January 31.—In the House this afternoon the special committee appointed to investigate the alleged poisoning of convicts at the Ohio penitentiary last January, submitted a report declaring all evidence upon that point indicates that the sickness was caused by tartar emetic, which by some negligence of the druggist was mixed with what was supposed to be carbonate of soda, kept in a keg and used in making corn bread for the use of the prisoners. The use of the mixture caused the serious illness of one hundred and twenty-five persons, but all finally recovered. But for the carelessness of certain employes, this mistake could not have occurred.

The Other Side.

BOSTON, January 31.—The Treasurer of the National Tube Works sends the statement relating to the company in the *Journal* is exaggerated. The whole amount of drawback received by the company since their business commenced is less than $20,000, and they claim that every dollar of it was on English iron, of which they had large importations, having paid Government duties during the same time of $200,000. The company voluntarily offered all their books for inspection by Government officers.

The Oregon Case.

WASHINGTON, January 31.—Col. Pelton, in his examination to-day, said he was acquainted with Patrick; had telegraphic communication with him; could not translate a cipher dispatch to Patrick, as he had no "key" with him; didn't know anything about depositing $7,900 with London and San Francisco banks in December; all he knew was that he was notified it had been deposited by New York parties to pay any necessary legal expenses.

How Prussia Recruits Her Army.

PITTSFIELD, MASS., January 31.—Jacob Straub, a naturalized citizen, on a visit to his parents near Stroudsberg, Prussia, gives the particulars of his arrest by Prussian officials and enforced service in the army. He finally escaped to France, after many hardships, and embarked for this country. His friends will call the attention of the State Department at Washington to his case.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Legislative Proceedings.

The Bituminous Ventilation Bill Discussed in the House.

Business Being Disposed of Very Rapidly.

Special to Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, January 31, 1877.

SENATE.

The Senate met at 11 o'clock.

Bills Reported.

The act granting legal rights to all citizens of the Commonwealth in borrowing or lending money was reported favorably by the committee.

A supplement to the act relating to supervisors and treasurers of townships was also reported favorably.

Bills Introduced.

Mr. GREER introduced an act regulating the manner of bringing suit or suits against the State; also, providing for attachments on wages for necessaries furnished to families.

By Mr. YUTZY, a bill relating to the exemption of property from levy and sale on an execution and distress for rent, declaring a waiver thereof by the debtor, excepting in certain cases, void.

Defeated.

The constitutional objections raised yesterday against the supplement to the act providing for the election and appointment of trustees for the State Normal School were sustained, which defeats the bill in its present shape.

Passed Finally.

An act defining the limitation in prosecutions for forgery.

Preventing delay in the review of capital offences in the Supreme Court.

Passed Second Reading.

Authorizing the appointment of a Sealer of Weights and Measures in Washington county.

An act requiring the Prothonotary of Courts of Common Pleas to keep on separate dockets certain cases.

Creating a State Board of Health.

Authorizing the appointment of women as corporators in corporations of the first class.

An act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations.

Relating to arbitrators.

Authorizing superintendents of turnpikes or plank roads to abandon the whole, or part, of any such road.

Regulating the annuity of Daniel Small, of York county, a veteran of 1812.

In relation to collateral inheritance tax as respects aliens or non-residents.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

The House met at 10 o'clock.

Petitions.

Mr. WEAVER presented a petition favoring the appropriation for a free dispensary in Pittsburgh.

Messrs. MILLER and HILL presented petitions favoring local option.

Reported from Committees.

The following bills were reported from committees:

Authorizing sheriffs to make a *posse communitatus* to quell lawlessness and maintain the public peace.

Authorizing the attachment of wages for boarding.

For the prevention of fraudulent conveyances.

Providing for the mortgage of chattels.

Permitting the people to vote every three years on licenses.

An act requiring passenger railways to provide fenders on their cars.

Bills Introduced.

Mr. LONG introduced a bill making an appropriation for Republican Campaign Expenses.

By Mr. DUNCAN, repealing the Jefferson township (Washington county) road law.

By Mr. FULTON, a supplementary act allowing the wife to testify against the husband in criminal cases.

By Mr. SCHNATTERLY, repealing the Saltlick township (Fayette county) road law.

By Mr. BUCKMAN, providing for the erection of a new penitentiary for the Eastern district.

Local Option.

Mr. MORGAN (Lawrence), from the Committee on Vice and Immorality, reported the Local Option bill.

Mine Ventilation.

In Committee of the Whole the bituminous ventilation bill was up for consideration on second reading. It was amended in some important particulars, and without completing it the committee rose. It will be up again to-morrow, and will pass the House about as it passed last winter.

Adjourned. K.

TESTING IRON AND STEEL.

Government Experiments Which Should be Continued.

WASHINGTON, January 31.—Col. Laidley, of the Ordnance Department; General Gilmore, of the Engineers; Chief Engineer Smith and Commander Bairdsley, of the navy; General W. S. Smith, Mr. A. L. Hall and Professor Charles Thurston, composing the commission appointed by the President under an act of Congress to conduct experimental tests of iron and steel, were by the last sundry civil bill discontinued at the end of the present fiscal year. The commission have just gotten ready for operations at Waterville Arsenal one of the most complete testing machines in existence, and are anxious to carry out the provisions of the act under which they were appointed, as it would be impossible for any private enterprise to do so, and they have asked Congress for an appropriation of thirty thousand dollars to carry on the experiments through the next fiscal year. The President has sent a special message to Congress embodying the views of the commission on this subject, and urging that the appropriation asked for may be granted. These experiments are of great importance to the coal and steel trade. They not only propose to determine the amount of strain which iron and steel will bear, but make a thorough test of the theory of crystallization in iron, as set forth in the opinion of the engineers who investigated the breaking of the Ashtabula bridge. A large number of iron bridges are now used on the railways, and thousands of human beings whose lives are hourly risked upon them render these experiments of vital importance to the security of life.

THE ELECTORAL COUNT.

Organization of the Tripartite Commission.

WASHINGTON, January 31.—The tripartite commission assembled at noon in the Supreme Court room, and organized. A special oath of office was administered to Justice Clifford by Middleton, Clerk of the Court, and Justice Clifford, who by the electoral act is presiding officer of the commission, then administered the oath to the other fourteen members, James H. McKenny was then appointed Secretary and clerk to the commission, and it was ordered that the proceedings of the commission, except these above stated, shall be held confidential until otherwise ordered. After a brief session the commission adjourned until four P. M.

The New Kansas Senator.

TOPEKA, KS., January 31.—The anti-Plumb caucus, which was in session most of the night, had a meeting this morning, and after numerous ballots D. P. Law, of Fort Scott, was declared the anti-Plumb candidate. The joint convention met at 12 M., and the sixth ballot resulted in 85 votes for Plumb to 63 votes for Law, and Plumb was declared elected. Both Houses then adjourned till February 6th. Col. Plumb is a printer by trade, and formerly published the Emporia *News*. He came to Kansas from Zanesville, Ohio, in 1857, when nineteen years of age. He is now President of a national bank at Emporia, and is reported to be worth $200,000, which he has made by speculation and the practice of law.

A Subject for Lynch Law.

LOUISVILLE, January 31.—An Owensboro (Ky.) special speaks of unusual excitement there caused by the committal of a grave crime on Sarah Bonham, a white girl less than twelve years of age, by a man by the name of Morgan (colored). At one time it was thought he would be hung, but the better class of people succeeded in quieting the excited populace and remanded the prisoner to jail. He is a mulatto, and served through the war in all the battles with the Confederate Gen. Morgan.

Another Ashtabula Victim.

ASHTABULA January 31.—Col. Harry Tomlinson, a well-known insurance agent of Memphis, and for many years President of St. Andrew's Society, is in a dying condition here. He was one of the victims of the bridge disaster.

PICKETT'S PRETTY STORY.

Raising $1,000,000 to Buy the Louisiana Returning Board.

How it was to be Done—The Democratic Managers Appealed to—How the Money was to be Distributed—Good Material for a Dime Novel.

WASHINGTON, January 31.—The select Committee on Privileges of the House had before it to-day two witnesses, who gave testimony of a highly important character. The following is a report of the most important testimony.

John T. Pickett was sworn and examined. He said: I am an attorney at law, a resident of Washington, D. C.

Question—Have you in your possession a letter from Mr. Wells, of the Louisiana Returning Board? Answer—I have. Question—Will you produce it? Answer—(Handing it to Mr. Field)—It is what purports to be his handwriting. I am not familiar with it.

Mr. Field read the letter, as follows:

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 27, 1876.

(Names cut out) *New Orleans, La.:*

MY DEAR SIR:—You fully understand the situation. Can you not advise with me relative thereto? Yours very truly.

(Signed) J. MADISON WELLS.

Q.—State the circumstances of your receiving this letter, and what was said in relation to it? Witness—On the Thursday preceding the last Sunday of November, this gentleman, with whom I have been acquainted for more than a quarter of a century, came to my office, he having just arrived from Louisiana, where I had known him quite intimately a quarter of a century ago, and gave me a full history of the state of affairs there arising out of the late Presidential election. He said he had been spending a week or ten days in New Orleans. This mail then delivered to me that letter. He said he had been some days in New Orleans. I knew then, for I had notified my Democratic friends down there of the fact of his having gone thither, and that he was an exceedingly dangerous man to our people, meaning the Democratic party, inasmuch as he had been a resident of New Orleans in former years, and had held a high position there socially and otherwise, and they might not have known he was now a member of the Republican party and an emissary, as I believed, from the Government here touching how the vote of Louisiana should be counted, and that from my personal friendship for him of long standing I hoped if there should be a disturbance there, as had occurred on previous occasions, no harm should befall him. By some means he obtained information of my having written such a letter, and when he came back to Washington he repaired to my office, and stated to me fully the condition of affairs in Louisiana. He said he believed and that others believed that Louisiana was Democratic by from 8,000 to 10,000 majority, but that money would decide how her electoral vote would be thrown, that his sympathies were with the South and with what was right, and that he had in his possession, which he exhibited to me, a sealed letter purporting to be from Mr. Wells to Senator West. My informant said: "I have read this letter. It is sealed. I cannot open it, of course, but would I have you do it if you would, but it informs Senator West that the Democrats have dut up a million of money, and we (meaning the Republicans) would need a million down there to settle this thing to counteract that." He said he did not feel disposed to deliver that letter, that it was not obligatory on him, and that if he followed the wishes of his heart and dictates of his judgment he would not deliver it, as these gentlemen supplied with what they needed so as to determine the result, and he asked me whether I had any objection to co-operate with him. I said: "Professional duty says not, but in view of the magnitude of the interest at stake I have no hesitation to do all that is in my little power." The result was that after one or two long conversations, extending over a few days, we agreed upon some preliminary reduction of points to writing, I repaired to New York, and there had an interview with several gentlemen eminent in the Democratic party to whom I fully related those conversations, and that I had but one letter; that which I have already produced to the committee, and in order to conceal the name of the party to whom it was addressed I cut it out. But I knew it well, properly identified. I arranged with him certain preliminaries.

Q.—Did you see the letter to Senator West? A.—I saw a sealed letter. I did not see its contents, but this gentleman voluntarily stated to me its contents, the chief portion of which was that the Democrats had to pay a million of dollars, and that the Republicans want a million to counteract that.

Q.—The gentleman with whom you had the conversation is, you say, within this building now? A.—He was here this morning. I came up to the capitol with him.

Question by Mr. Lawrence—Who is this gentleman? A.—His full name is Joseph Harris Maddox.

Q.—Did he give you any other paper than this letter purporting to be from Wells? A.—Nothing in the shape of a letter or credential. We made some notes as to the basis on which he proposed I should endeavor to negotiate the affair.

Q.—What were you to negotiate? A.—I was to negotiate, if possible, money enough to pay Gov. Wells and his fellow members of the Returning Board to do what I considered right and proper, that is to say, to determine the State for Tilden. He informed me that they would give it for Hayes unless they were paid to give it for Tilden under which circumstances I felt perfectly justified in doing all in my power, lest I might regret it ever hereafter, to attain that good end. The gentleman with whom I endeavored to make the negotiation; I am happy to state, informed me that had our positions been reversed, if he had been in my place and I in his, he would have done precisely what I did.

Q.—The thing which he proposed to you was that you should make the necessary negotiation to get Wells and the Returning Board to give the State to Tilden. Is that it? A.—He informed me that the State was Democratic by from 8,000 to 12,000 votes, but that it would be counted for Hayes by that returning Board. He knew its complexion. He had been acquainted with Wells twenty-eight years' he said, and with Anderson nearly as long. To get them to do what was right I assented to see these parties at his instance, and to endeavor to see if the negotiation could be made.

Q.—In other words, the object was to raise money? A.—Most undoubtedly, not for myself, but for this great object.

Q.—And the money was to be given to Maddox? A.—No, not to be given to him. A stakeholder would have been chosen.

Q.—Who was to be stakeholder? A.—That was to be determined by those who would supply the sinews of war.

Q.—Whom did you see in New York? A.—I endeavored first to see Mr. Hewitt. He was out of town that day (Sunday), but a note was sent in the evening that he had returned, and I did see him. I previously I saw John Morrissey, with whom I had some slight acquaintance. I stated these facts to him. He said that while he had no particular objections in paying a man for what he did what appointed Wells did not feel he was in that necessity. He said that he would buy these fellows as readily as he would buy pigs, or words to that effect, in which I coincided with him in the interest of 40,000,000 people, but he said that we all knew that Tilden was elected, and that he had just received, or the public had just received, information from Oregon which made it unnecessary to resort to any such measure. That was about the purport of my conversation with Morrissey.

Q.—Did you receive any money from him? A.—Not any.

Q.—Did you meet Mr. Hewitt? A.—In the evening I saw Mr. Hewitt, and went over the whole story to him, to which he listened very patiently and kindly. I told him that while I had been an attorney at law for a great many years, and for ten or twelve years in Washington, I had never used a dollar corruptly and never expected to, but that in this case I felt the approval of my conscience upheld by duty, in presenting the thing to him, and he said that were our positions reversed he would have done precisely the same. He said that this was the third proposition of this kind that had been made to him on the part of the Returning Board of Louisiana, but that mine appeared the most plausible and authentic, and that under no circumstances would they entertain any such proposition, that if we bought them now, we would have to buy them over hereafter; that if the country was going into civil war, we might as well let it come and be done with it, but that he had no apprehension of any such result, and that the country knew that Tilden was elected. That was about the purport of our conversation.

Q.—Was anything said between you and Maddox as to how much of the money he would have? A.—There was nothing said as to how much he should have, and it was his affair. He said that if I could succeed in making the negotiation he should see that I should be very handsomely compensated, that I should have my proper share. I said I would take money, for I would regard it as "spoiling the Egyptians," and would distribute it among the widows and orphans of the South.

Witness stated that he had been Colonel in the Confederate service, Chief of Staff to Gen. Breckenridge in one campaign and volunteer aide in another.

Testimony of a Special Revenue Agent.

Joseph H. Maddox, special agent in the revenue service, was examined. He identified a letter as written by Wells; knew Wells and Anderson twenty-five years. In conversation with Wells he said he had confidence in witness, and instructed him what to do; had frequent interviews with Wells and Anderson; conversed with Wells in this city on the subject matter, but declined to disclose it.

Several papers were shown witness, which he recognized as genuine, including the correspondence on his part.

The following memoranda was read: "For one million dollars the vote of Louisiana can be secured for Tilden and Hendricks. The manipulation must be done by me, and as far as possible to protect the members of the Returning Board who may favor such result. It may be necessary to elect two or three members of the board to reach what we want, details to be agreed upon, the money to be paid in installments, say one-fourth when the fifth member is elected, one-fourth when one member resigns and another is elected in his place, and one-fourth when another resigns, with another elected in his place, the balance of the one-fourth to be paid when the certificates are given."

Question by Mr. Field—Was that the proposition that Governor Wells wanted you to carry out? Answer—I decline to answer.

Mr. Field showed witness a telegram signed by J. T. Pickett, and addressed to John Hancock, meaning Maddox, as follows:

"Telegraphed as desired. Damn my interest. Think of the interests of forty millions of people."

Q.—Is that the answer which came to you? A.—I decline to answer.

Mr. Marsh—Had you an interview with the Secretary of War? A.—I decline to answer.

Witness having been asked whether he would now answer the questions propounded replied that he would not.

Letters and telegrams were shown witness, which he said passed between Pickett and himself, but he refused to explain their meaning.

The following telegram was read:

C. M. Calvert, Custom House, New Orleans:

Hold. Will telegraph you on Monday evening.

(Signed) JAS. HANCOCK.

Witness testified that this dispatch was sent to Calvert, an intimate friend of Wells, but it was understood that the telegram was for Wells. Witness declined to explain the meaning of the word "hold" in the above message.

Mr. Field to witness—We have got so far on in the story that I now ask if you are not willing to tell us the whole truth? Witness—I am willing, but do not feel really able to go into it if I was willing.

Q.—Did or did not Mr. Wells negotiate with you for the votes of the Louisiana Returning Board? A.—I decline to answer that question.

Q.—Did he authorize you to negotiate? A.—I decline to answer that also.

Q.—Do you know whether he authorized anybody else to negotiate? A.—I do not know, not of my personal knowledge.

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SOCIETY NOTICES.

☞ THE MEMBERS OF PAYNE LODGE, No. 374 A. Y. M., are hereby summoned to appear at their Hall, corner of Beaver avenue and Locust street, Allegheny City, FRIDAY, February 2d, at 1 o'clock P. M., to attend the funeral of our late brother, JOHN S. SPEER. The members of sister lodges are respectfully requested to attend.

By order

063 JOHN RICHARDS, M. W.

I said I would take money, for I would regard it as "spoiling the Egyptians," and would distribute it among the widows and orphans of the South.

Witness stated that he had been Colonel in the Confederate service, Chief of Staff to Gen. Breckenridge in one campaign and volunteer aide in another.

Testimony of a Special Revenue Agent.

Joseph H. Maddox, special agent in the revenue service, was examined. He identified a letter as written by Wells; knew Wells and Anderson twenty-five years. In conversation with Wells he said he had confidence in witness, and instructed him what to do; had frequent interviews with Wells and Anderson; conversed with Wells in this city on the subject matter, but declined to disclose it.

Several papers were shown witness, which he recognized as genuine, including the correspondence on his part.

The following memoranda was read: "For one million dollars the vote of Louisiana can be secured for Tilden and Hendricks. The manipulation must be done by me, and as far as possible to protect the members of the Returning Board who may favor such result. It may be necessary to elect two or three members of the board to reach what we want, details to be agreed upon, the money to be paid in installments, say one-fourth when the fifth member is elected, one-fourth when one member resigns and another is elected in his place, and one-fourth when another resigns, with another elected in his place, the balance of the one-fourth to be paid when the certificates are given."

Question by Mr. Field—Was that the proposition that Governor Wells wanted you to carry out? Answer—I decline to answer.

Mr. Field showed witness a telegram signed by J. T. Pickett, and addressed to John Hancock, meaning Maddox, as follows:

"Telegraphed as desired. Damn my interest. Think of the interests of forty millions of people."

Q.—Is that the answer which came to you? A.—I decline to answer.

Mr. Marsh—Had you an interview with the Secretary of War? A.—I decline to answer.

Witness having been asked whether he would now answer the questions propounded replied that he would not.

Letters and telegrams were shown witness, which he said passed between Pickett and himself, but he refused to explain their meaning.

The following telegram was read:

C. M. Calvert, Custom House, New Orleans:

Hold. Will telegraph you on Monday evening.

(Signed) JAS. HANCOCK.

Witness testified that this dispatch was sent to Calvert, an intimate friend of Wells, but it was understood that the telegram was for Wells. Witness declined to explain the meaning of the word "hold" in the above message.

Mr. Field to witness—We have got so far on in the story that I now ask if you are not willing to tell us the whole truth? Witness—I am willing, but do not feel really able to go into it if I was willing.

Q.—Did or did not Mr. Wells negotiate with you for the votes of the Louisiana Returning Board? A.—I decline to answer that question.

Q.—Did he authorize you to negotiate? A.—I decline to answer that also.

Q.—Do you know whether he authorized anybody else to negotiate? A.—I do not know, not of my personal knowledge.

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LATEST RIVER NEWS.

BROWNSVILLE, January 31, 1877.

River 5 feet 6 inches, and falling. Weather cloudy. Thermometer 44 at 7 P. M.

OIL CITY, January 31, 1877.

The river is rising, with about 3 feet of water under the ice, but remains firm. Weather cloudy and mild.

ST. LOUIS, January 31, 1877.

The tugs Cressling, Chubb and Kelser broke a passage across the river here to-day, and opened a ferryage way from the bridge down to Chestnut street. The ice in this vicinity is rotting rapidly under the influence of a warm sun and mild weather, and it would take but little water from above to carry it out and open navigation to Cairo. Steamboatmen expect the river to open by the first of next week at farthest, and are preparing for it. Most of the steamers at the levee and along the shore between here and the arsenal have steam up, so that they may be ready to move with little warning. Extra and various other precautions have been taken to insure against destruction of river craft and property.

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Littlefield's Story.

NEW ORLEANS, January 31.—The State House party say that Littlefield's story is false; that there was no necessity for changing the returns from Vernon; that two Republicans and one Democrat were eventually declared elected—the latter being Texada, Democratic candidate for State Senator. They further say Littlefield was discharged from being "hay inspector" to give place to Kenner, of the Returning Board, and that Kellogg refused to reinstate him.

The Returning Board.

WASHINGTON, January 31.—Gov. Wells is sick this morning. The Louisiana Returning Board are in close confinement. Visitors are admitted by card, and conversations are held within hearing of the officers of the House.

The Brooklyn Theatre Horror.

NEW YORK, January 31.—The Coroner's jury in the case of the Brooklyn Theatre calamity gave a verdict to-day. They say that of the 218 victims of the fire, two were burned to death and the remainder suffocated. There are numerous suggestions for the prevention of fires in the future.

ANNUAL STATEMENT.

Financial Affairs of the County—Report of Controller Warner.

Henry Warner, Esq., County Controller, yesterday submitted to Common Pleas Court No. 1 his annual report of the fiscal affairs of the county for the year 1876, which will be found below in full, with the exception of the tabular statements. It is as follows:

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA, PITTSBURGH, January 1, 1877.

To the Honorable, the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas No. 1, of Allegheny County:

GENTLEMEN: Herewith I submit the annual statement of the fiscal affairs of Allegheny county for 1876:

The g

DAILY GAZETTE

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING, Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield St.

JOSIAH KING.....N. P. REED.....GEO. W. REED.

KING, REED & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

Official Paper of Allegheny County.

TERMS FOR 1877.

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Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE *—Daily or Weekly—will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies, free of charge.*

KING, REED & CO.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1877.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 50½.

BONDS at FRANKFORT, new 5's, 103⅜.

Gold closed in New York yesterday at 105½.

OUR editorial *confrere*, CHILL W. HAZZARD, of the Monongahela *Republican*, has been re-appointed Postmaster of that city. We congratulate both him and the service. He is worthy the recognition, and the service secures a most excellent Postmaster.

UP TO the present, $23,000 have been clearly traced as sent to Oregon, to control GROVER, and secure CRONIN. One witness swore that $15,000 was deposited with his firm to be used for political purposes, and $8,000 in gold was collected by PATRICK, and sent there. Strange that the *Post* should suppress all such matter.

THE Electoral Commission organized yesterday, the oath of office being administered, and the commission held a brief session, of a private nature. The machinery of the new bill is, therefore, perfectly prepared, and the proceedings toward settling the Presidential difficulty will be in full operation to-day. All looks favorable and well.

IN WASHINGTON to the strongest confidence prevails that the outcome of the electoral count will be the election of HAYES. In betting circles, the odds are two to one in favor of HAYES. The fact that TILDEN is so plainly mixed up in the Oregon fraud, taints his character, so far as this is possible, and makes even respectable Democrats feel that he deserves defeat. The result will soon be known.

THE history in brief of the Life Insurance trouble in New York and New Jersey, is this: The Continental swallowed several moribund companies, and was then swallowed by the New Jersey Mutual, and this in turn finding itself weakening proposed to be swallowed by the National Capitol Company of Washington, D. C. The Secretary of State of New Jersey here stepped in and declared the operation fraudulent, and would not permit the swallow. The swallowing process seemed popular with those parties.

THE Philadelphia *Times* has the sense to see that the Oregon frauds are too palpable to be denied, even by a Democratic journal. It says: "Any one of average intelligence could guess the truth about the Oregon dispatches without many trials. That money was proffered from New York to aid in procuring the return of a TILDEN elector there, is as plain as the nose on a man's face, and it's a perfectly legitimate inquiry for the Senate, whether any money was either used corruptly or offered for corrupt purposes, to affect the result in that State."

WE earnestly favor the general idea of withdrawing from school boards the power to change text-books so frequently as they now do, but not having seen the law, owing to the indisposition of our law-makers to furnish the western press with bills that are pending, we are not prepared to judge of its special merits. Our Central Board is more excited over the text-book question than almost any other, and often the local boards are brought into antagonism with it because of text-book changes. The frequent substitution of one book for another constitutes a severe tax on parents, and there should be a law to prevent it.

WE have repeatedly requested our representatives at Harrisburg to forward us bills that were of importance and interest to the people of this part of the State, that we might know the exact nature of measures in which our people are interested; but up to this time we have received nothing, though bills of decided importance to the people of this community have been pending. We regard it as of importance to the members, if they desire to have their work recognized and appreciated, that they should send copies of important bills to the press of this city. It looks suspicious, as regards some measures of which we have heard, that this has not been done.

THE *Post* is jubilant over the Vernon parish return, in Louisiana, and thinks we will not publish the facts. We do not pursue the course, uniformly followed by the *Post*, of suppressing reports that are supposed to be damaging to our party. The *Post* has been very chary of the Oregon business. The evidence in the Vernon parish case amounts to this: That one man testified that he met LITTLEFIELD, a clerk of the Returning Board, at St. Louis, was shown a paper purporting to be one of the original returns from Louisiana, and that LITTLEFIELD stated to him that one hundred and seventy-eight votes had been changed from Democrats to Republicans, to elect some friends of GOVERLOR WELLS, living in that parish. This is the story, and it rests entirely on secondary evidence. At most, it affects results in a single parish, and does not in the slightest affect the general returns. What may develop hereafter is another matter, but so far as practical results are concerned, the case could not be made to stand in court on the evidence given.

IT IS well known that the Legislature, if it desires to maintain the credit of the State without resorting to direct taxation, must hold out rigidly against the appeals for charity that are coming up from every part of the Commonwealth. It cannot entirely cut off charity, but the utmost economy must be practiced, and not a dollar given that is not imperatively needed. Under these circumstances we cannot too strongly condemn the appeal of the trustees of the University of Pennsylvania, located at Philadelphia, for an appropriation of $125,000 to *build a new hospital wing*. Of all the impudent and conscienceless appeals to the Legislature, this takes the precedence. Two years ago we were led, against our judgment, to favor an appropriation of $100,000 to that institution, under a distinct pledge from its Trustees that it would ask no more. The money was given, and the pledge formed art of the condition under which it was obtained. This pledge is now deliberately broken, and the Trustees are resorting to junketings to entice the Legislature into an appropriation. And the demand is to erect *new buildings*, at a time when the State has not the money to spare to supply the necessary current wants of existing charities. Under these circumstances, the appeal made is simply an outrage, beside constituting an act of bad faith. The Legislature should refuse their request in a manner so decided that no more demands will come from that quarter.

THE fall of gold to 105½ shows the gradual conjunction of greenbacks and gold, as representatives of mercantile values, and that with or without law, specie resumption is at hand. It will, of course, require an act of Congress to bring about resumption by the Government,—as this implies the payment of gold for ordinary purposes by the Treasury. But it is evident that it can be shortly reached without jar or shock, through the gradual approach in value of greenbacks and gold. President GRANT naturally desires the honor of having specie payments restored under his administration, and so proposes that the time for resumption shall be fixed for the first of March—one month away. We are not at all sure that it cannot be done, unless resumption by the Government involves resumption by the National banks. In such an event there would be an element of experiment, and hence of danger in it,—that of a demand for gold in excess of the supply. It will be remembered that in the substitution of silver for fractional currency, the demand outran the supply. Such a difficulty, as applied to an attempt to redeem the greenback circulation, might not prove serious, but were the National banks included, would be important. We do not favor the President's idea of resuming on borrowed gold. We have held, in all the discussion on this question for years past, that it is bad policy and at variance with every principle of financial wisdom to borrow gold to resume upon. The increased demand for the precious metal, once it is used as currency, will lead to a supply under the natural operation of the laws of trade. The necessity for borrowing gold does not exist. The Government would accumulate by having its several sources of revenue payable in gold as well as greenbacks, and the commercial needs of the country would take care of themselves. The favorable balance of trade and reduction in the volume of greenbacks surely lead to resumption.

THE COUNT TO-DAY.

The new law providing for the count of the electoral vote, changed the day for beginning that duty from the middle of February to to-day. The two Houses of Congress will meet, therefore, this day, and begin their work. The manner in which the duty is to be performed is very clearly set forth in the law. The President of the Senate will preside, and Tellers appointed by the Senate and House will receive and tabulate the vote. The States will be called in alphabetical order, and no difficulty will probably be experienced till the vote of Florida is reached. The double returns from this State make a case for the Electoral Court, and doubtless will be referred to it. It has been thought possible that objection will be made to the vote from Alabama and Colorado; to the former on the ground that the election was not a free one, and to the latter because the House has not formally recognized its admission to the Union. But neither objection is likely to be sustained, and if made, will only consume time without result. The Florida case will be important, as it will be a test case as to the principle that will govern the action of the Court. The important question will be the limit of jurisdiction, on the part of the Court, as to the returns. All jurisdiction possessed by Congress acting as one body or as separate bodies is conferred on this tribunal, but the law does not undertake to define that jurisdiction or even to declare that it exists at all. This question has been the real bone of contention between the two Houses; if it could have been removed, all other controversies might have been settled without a resort to special legislation. On this point there were irreconcilable differences which many of the best men of both parties believed would lead to disastrous controversies if not amicably adjusted in advance. On the interpretation of the Constitution and the laws touching this question which the high commission may adopt hangs also not only its final decision in each case submitted to it, but the very outcome of the election itself. Thus if Congress has a right to inquire at all in regard to the Presidential election in a State, that inquiry must stop when it is discovered that any paper purporting to be the returns of the election is discovered to be such under the Constitution and laws of the State and of the United States, or when it is established that no such paper exists.

The commission will really decide for itself how far it will go, and hence the several phases of its proceedings in the Florida case will be closely watched. If it be admitted that the Florida Returning Board was rightly constituted, then the question to be settled is whether the Board acted within its jurisdiction, or was guilty of fraud. If the former, the question would be at once settled; if the fact of fraud is established, the returns might be set aside. Here is where the entire controversy will centre. Thus extraordinary exertions to make out a case of fraud in Louisiana, on the theory that the footings were changed, thus changing the result. All questions of this character, however, will come up along with the case of Florida, and a general rule will probably be adopted which may indicate the ultimate result. It is evident, as the time for the final proceeding approaches, that the struggle will be severe, and the issue determined only after a most earnest effort on both sides. We still believe HAYES will be the fortunate man in that he has been legally elected; but we recognize the fact that the Democracy will leave no stone unturned, to carry their points. The continuance of this struggle will mark an era of popular excitement.

WORDS OF COUNSEL.

Considerable discussion has been indulged, in temperance circles, of late relative to the duration of Mr. MURPHY'S stay, and the particular line of operations to be pursued, should he remain among us for some time to come. The Philadelphia papers declare he is to come there; and it is said strong appeals have been made for him to come to Washington, D. C. We have taken enough interest in his work to be pardoned a suggestion on this subject. In the first place Mr. MURPHY came to this city under arrangements entered into with the Young Men's Temperance Union. His method of work is his own, and the venture has proved a wonderful success. Its results will inure to the general benefit of the temperance cause, the good of the people, and incidentally to every form of temperance organization we have. We think, therefore, the representatives of different organizations, whose distinctive peculiarities are not generally known, should not seek to enlist Mr. MURPHY in their several lines of work. To whatever extent they choose to co-operate with him is all right; but he naturally sympathizes with every pure effort in behalf of temperance, and appeals, such as have been made to him, are embarrassing and distracting, and were they yielded to, could only work harm, not good. So long as the Young Men's Temperance Union fulfils its obligations to him, he is in honor bound to co-operate with them, and has no disposition to do anything else,—nor ought he to be asked to. However well meaning they may be who would secure him for outside organizations, so long as his work prospers let him alone. He needs rest, freedom from distracting proposals, and his full vigor for his direct work.

As to his stay among us, we will frankly say we do not fully agree with either party from which we have heard. There are those who wish his permanent stay, and others who evidently think that now the work is well started he should go elsewhere. We agree with neither. Mr. MURPHY is a temperance evangelist. There attends him a Divine power, such as fell on the Disciples at Pentecost, and that rests upon MOODY in his work. The Spirit of the Gospel is with him, and his work is more than mere temperance reform,—it accomplishes that, but causes those saved from intemperance to feel that their aroused manhood can only be satisfied with the religion of CHRIST. Unless Mr. MURPHY has the power that was given to ELIJAH, to drop his mantle on another, who shall thus succeed to his spirit and work, no one can completely take his place. Some of his followers do partake largely of his spirit, but so far as we have seen or heard, none are perfectly suited to take his place. We conclude, therefore, that so long as the work retains its aggressive features, and has the power and volume it now has, Mr. MURPHY should stay. Whether this period shall be short or long, we do not pretend to know; but so long as it continues, he can be more useful here than anywhere else.

It may possibly prove that when the culmination of the movement has been reached, and the ebb shall have commenced, he may be needed for a short time to garner and safely establish the reformed. Pending the onflow of a successful revival, there will be comparatively little difficulty in keeping the reformed up to their pledge. The excitement of the meetings, the stimulus of a successful, aggressive movement, the consciousness that they are on the gaining side, the new delights of restored homes, the thrill of returning health—these and other influences act as stimulants, and save them from the drink tempter. But when the culmination has been reached, and the excitement begins to die away, then we will need the strong influence and keen watch-care of a MURPHY to establish what has been saved. This, unless organizations take the place of the man, and watch over, protect and confirm the reformed. No one, in advance, can reason accurately on this point. But that it involves an important phase of the movement, that should be fully considered, and fully provided against, as it has partially been already, we are led to believe.

We do not doubt that Mr. MURPHY could and would be sufficiently useful in this city for a term of years, to warrant his receiving ample support for the good he would do. And lest what follows shall be misunderstood, we will say, in the strongest terms, that we would be gratified to have *him* stay *permanently among us*. Yet in all time it has been the uniform practice of Evangelists to move from point to point. And his work among us accomplished, whether that be soon or long, we do not doubt that he will be in the line of his mission, and will accomplish most good by going to another city and arousing the people there as he has done here. And if we may assume the *role* of a prophet, we will say that this is precisely what he will do, whatever his present intentions may be. He could not rest satisfied with mere routine labor. An exhausted field would not satisfy the cravings of his earnest nature. He could not rest in ease, on the laurels of his victory here. The same impulse that has kept him moving since first he entered on his mission of Evangelism will keep him moving still. It is his life work; and unless he would, like LUTHER, lose his great power, he must go forward. It is not the province of true friendship toward him to ask him to do otherwise. We say these things, therefore, that it may recall some of our friends from the idea that they will always have his sympathetic heart to lean upon, and his strong hand to sustain and guide them. Both individuals and temperance organizations among us should begin to learn self reliance, that they may not be weak when MURPHY is gone. We wish he could stay, and hope his stay will be prolonged, but the time above referred to will ultimately come. Be ready for it.

—Since the above was put in type, we learn a movement is in progress to secure Mr. MURPHY a home here, thus making Pittsburgh his headquarters, he to go out on Evangelistic missions, but return from time to time. This meets every point.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

—Justice Bradley's the man.

—Boutwell and Hoar are both Unitarians.

—Bets on the next President are again in order.

—It will be next in order to bulldoze the Tribunal.

—Young Prince Napoleon has just been made a Mason.

—Oregon and Gramercy Park have evidently been in close communication.

—Garibaldi is reported to be in a dying state at his island residence in the Straits of Bonifacio.

—The Women's Centennial Committee will hold a calico tea party on February 22nd in Philadelphia.

—They tell of a Washington contractor's wife who said, "We are building an extenuation to our house."

—Mr. Walt Whitman is no longer the stalwart man he was. He is beginning to show the feebleness of age.

—Senator Jones pays Ben. Butler $13,-000 a year rent for the latter's house on Capitol Hill, Washington.

—Atchison, Kansas, has a station so fearfully cold that the homeless and penniless prefer "bunking out" in the frosty air.

—Mr. Ruskin is sailing about the melancholy canals of Venice, picking up beautiful types of sculpture for his St. George's company.

—Frederick the Great gave his officers permission to fight duels, but the survivor was shot. Nowadays, certain radicals want both survivors shot.

—Miss Dudu Fletcher, the writer of the new novel "Kismet," is the daughter of a missionary to Brazil, and the step-daughter of Mr. Eugene Benson.

—A French tourist, on a visit to the Centennial last summer, wrote home: "Americans live well up to their income, and insure their lives for the balance."

—According to the *Freie Presse* of Vienna, the Russian police recently found numerous placards on the walls of Moscow demanding the new Turkish constitution for Russia.

—Prof. D. D. Gilman, of the John Hopkins' University, Baltimore, will soon take to himself a wife, rumor says, in the person of an accomplished lady from Newport, R. I.

—Miss Nannie Bristow, daughter of the ex-Secretary of the Treasury, has not yet recovered from the serious injuries she sustained from being thrown out of a carriage in Louisville several weeks ago.

—In overhauling little weaknesses Russia finds she has a depleted treasury, unsettled industries, a superannuated Prime Minister, and an incompetent Generalissimo. Spring will be soon enough for war evidently.

—Up to the 24th of December last, of the 44,700 feet of the entire tunnel through Mt. Gothard, in Switzerland, 22,188 feet had been excavated. Such progress having been made in four years, it is fair to infer that the whole work will be finished in 1880.

—Journalism is flourishing in Southern California. An editor there has issued the prospectus of a new paper to be called the *Battle Axe*. His salutatory contains the following bellicose announcement: "Truth told and maintained in broad-axe style, seasoned with nitro-glycerine and dynamite, set on fire by the lighting volcanic blazes of indignation of a once free, but now robbed and enslaved, Commonwealth, becomes invulnerable and treasured by all honest men."

—Mary Clemmer in a Washington letter to the Cincinnati *Commercial*: I have another neighbor whom I think of with great tenderness, Mrs. Lippincott — "Grace Greenwood." This country has not produced a woman of deeper or richer nature, and were she to pass away I should think of her with long regret as one whom the barrier of ill health, and of unkind circumstances, held back from the highest achievements possible to her rich intellect and heart. She does nothing that she does not do well.

SENSIBLE FASHION HINTS.

Costumes for Evening Parties.

How to Make Fancy Dresses Tasteful and Attractive—The Art of Cutting and Draping—"The Breton"—How and of What to Make it—New Articles in Lingerie, &c.

Being present at a fancy party a few evenings since, it may not be out of place, in this, the season of balls, to describe a few of the many tasteful and varied costumes. It is not at all indispensable now to appear always in a rich dress, for the more simple and quaint the design the more tasteful is the costume, so that it can be gotten up readily and at very little expense. Above everything, originality is required to render a fancy costume attractive, although the most commonplace dresses, even the traditional flower-girl, may be so metamorphosed by a few artistic touches and additions as to present quite a new and striking appearance.

We have seen much in the past few years of the antique dresses, and have grown quite weary of them, but a very pretty one not often seen is composed of a plain, white muslin skirt, with one straight flounce around the bottom; the waist is short and low, and the sleeves the old-fashioned short puff-sleeve. A black silk bag, drawn up at the top with a long black ribbon, is suspended from the arm. Sandals are worn on the feet, and the hands are covered with long black mits. To crown the antiquity, a poke bonnet is worn, with plumes of feathers and flowers on one side. The aquarium costume is one which attracts much attention on account of its novelty. It consists of a tight-fitting green waist and long skirt; the sleeves and a small round cay are red, the train is long and narrow. Lobsters and small fish are cut out of red and gray cloth, and sewed all over the skirt and waist; the tunic, sleeves and cap are ornamented with seaweed fringe. Jewelry made of scallop shells and lobsters' claws is worn. The bee is another of the latest conceptions. This is a short, striped dress of yellow and black; wings of gold-striped ganze are fastened to the shoulders. The head-dress is made high, of gold gauze. The shoes are black satin, with gilt heels, and a golden bee on the front of each.

Many ladies wishing to be entirely original bring their own taste to bear, and take for a model some historical character, or even some well known heroine in the literature of to-day, or else they copy the costume out of some famous old painting. The Duchess of Devonshire, for instance, is a charming model, and one not at all difficult to copy. She wears a skirt of pale blue, with a thin white muslin looped over it. The corsage is also white, with long narrow sleeves and lace fichu. The hair is powdered and dressed extremely high; on the top, set decidedly to one side, is worn the broad-brimmed Gainsborough hat, very much like, only much larger, than the one now so much in vogue. This hat should be elaborately decorated with feathers of the same shade as the skirt. The newest domino is the "Danicheff," it is made in the princesse style, and is of black moire, brightened with trimmings and bows of cardinal red silk. Dominos in black, of all materials, seem to be the most popular, as they are too least conspicuous, although very handsome ones are now made of white satin, with long gores, corded with pale blue. The hood should be also of blue, and the front trimmed with blue bows and cordings.

At the present moment all the art of the modiste seems to be concentrated on two points—the cutting and draping of a costume. Whether it be simply for home wear, so much draping is required that it has become quite an art to arrange that drapery gracefully, and at the same time simply.

A very style of costume, known as the "Breton," bids fair to become popular. A dress which we saw made in this style was of plum color, vigogne trimmed with the same color of velvet. The bodice was plain in front; at the back was one large plait and several small ones, the whole fastened together by a wide garniture, each extremity of which was ornamented with several rows of flat smoked pearl buttons. The pocket was formed simply of bands of velvet to correspond with the jupon and tunic, which were trimmed with bands and plusses. Added to this costume was an outside jacket for street wear. This consisted of a long cutaway basque, with vest front, the latter somewhat shorter than the jacket. The sleeves and deep turned-down collar were also trimmed with several rows of buttons.

A very handsome ball dress was recently made of pale pink taffatas silk; the skirt was extremely long in the back, cut out around the bottom in deep slashes. The tunic was of ivory-colored Japanese gauze, trimmed with lace and sprays of water lillies.

Seemingly encouraged by the at least partial success achieved by the kid bonnets, the French modistes are now showing jackets of the same material. They command fabulous prices, and seem made expressly to show off fine figures, as they may truthfully be said to fit like a glove. A recently imported carriage or dinner-dress is an exquisite combination of black thread lace and deep scarlet velvet. The costume was entirely in one, made principally of the lace, the scarlet appearing only here and there, shining with subdued lustre through the lace. Borders of feather trimmings and fur still retain their popularity for trimming street dresses, and are now often used for dinner and evening wear. A cardinal reception-dress, for example, is made in the princesse style, and is perfectly plain, with the exception of several rows of silver fox.

One of the most becoming styles of bonnets we have seen this season is known as the "Pifferaro." The one which we saw was made of navy blue velvet; it had a high, pointed crown, and the front was slightly raised. A long ostrich feather several shades darker than the velvet was fastened on the side and carried around nearly to the front, a reverse to the general manner of arranging feathers; it is finished with a bandeau of velvet foliage and cream colored flowers. Plush and satin are regaining all their lost prestige, and are especially sought after for millinery purposes; both of these materials are excessively soft and becoming. A remarkably stylish hat was of gray felt, with a lining of cardinal plush and a soft crown of velvet. A velvet bow on the left side fastened two feathers, one a short tip, and the other, a handsome gray feather, is brought over the crown and falls at the back. The Egyptian veils are rapidly becoming great favorites; they are made of different colored gauze, pale shades, as blue, pink, and gray, being the most liked. They are brought over the front of the bonnet, crossed in the back, and tied in front. A becoming one is made of white gauze, edged on the sides with a striped blue and white border.

Over-trains are much in vogue for dinner dresses; they are cut in one with the corsage, and remind one much of the old-fashioned court train; they show off rich materials to great advantage. A new and useful philophoena present for a gentleman to give a lady is a gold hair pin. Almost every lady prefers a hair pin as a glove buttoner to any patent that has been invented. Handsome coiffures of flowers are now studded with brilliant insects from Brazil. Anything brilliant and changeable immediately gains favor. Among the new articles in lingerie are neckerchiefs of twilled silk; they are shaped to the neck, folded over, and then finished at either end with a double row of rich duchesse or Honiton lace.

Broad bands of tortoise shell about an inch in width are much used in fastening braids at the back of the hair. A new style of necktie is of crepe de chine, with a deep border of a new lace known as silk point, another is of twilled silk, bordered with cross-bars of chenille, which forms a heading for the knotted chenille fringe. French heels are no longer worn in the street.

WHO IS MY NEIGHBOR?

A WORD FOR HARD TIMES.

"The poor ye have always with you,
And always may do them good."
Let us think of the words thus uttered,
And profit as Christians should.

If we reap what our hands have planted,
If we gather the seed that is sown,
The work we may do for our risen Lord,
In the harvest He will own.

We have seen a pale-faced mother,
With her infant, two weeks old;
Grim want kept watch on the threshold,
And her very breath was cold.

Oh, mothers! with happy firesides:
Oh, daughters who live at ease,
Just think of the homes so near us,
Where children starve and freeze!

The crumbs that fall from our tables
A blessing to them would prove;
The garments, no longer needed,
A comfort all words above.

Then let us be up and doing,
While the power to work is given
How blessed to hear the words, "Well done,"
As we stand at the gates of Heaven.

French Financial Matters.

An editorial in a late London *Times* calls attention to the wonderful recovery of the French finances from the disasters of the late war, which cost £370,000,000. The present yearly revenue, £109,000,000, is a strong proof of the productive power of the nation. One purpose of the fine, £200,-000,000, imposed by the Germans, was to lay so great a burden on France that she would be obliged to disarm, and much surprise has been expressed that the nation is now spending more on her army than she did in the days of the Empire. France now collects the largest revenue ever raised by any nation in a time of peace. She collects £34,000,000 a year more than England. Even when allowance is made for the fact that the population of France is some three millions and a fourth more than that of England, the difference between the rates of taxation is immense. This huge total is made up of various items. The land tax yields nearly £7,000,000, and the receipts of the registration and mortgage duties come to more than £18,600,-000. In great part these duties are so fruitful because the French law of succession makes the ownership of the soil constantly move from one hand to another. The door and window tax yields one million and three-quarters sterling. This tax is levied on all windows that can be opened or shut, and on all doors that communicate with the outside of the house. Thus it puts a tax on fresh air, if not on light. The tax on alcoholic drinks is as good in principle as that on doors and windows is bad; but it is, nevertheless, the darkest item in all the Budget. Fifteen millions sterling are drawn from the sale of intoxicating liquors. That huge sum seems less forbidding when we remember that most of it must represent the consumption of the light wholesome wine which is drunk at the meals of poor as well as rich, and which is much more to Frenchmen than beer is to Englishmen. The tobacco tax yields twelve millions sterling; the post-office five millions. The whole budget of France, in fact, reveals great resources, but, at the same time, heavy burdens. A few more years of peace, however, would make her as strong in every respect as she was before the war with Germany.

A Stormy Honeymoon for Di Murska.

Madame Ilma Di Murska seems destined never to enjoy wedded bliss. After her separation from her first Australian husband, the fifth or sixth in the list of marital incumbrances, she became enamored of an indifferent musician named Hill—or, as he chose to call himself on the perfumed concert programmes, Stranhilla—and after a brief courtship married him. The very first night of wedlock he smashed all the porcelain vases in the bridal chamber, and, inspired by a sanguinary spirit, ruthlessly slaughtered the two small terriers of the songstress, her three canary birds, a parrot, a monkey, and five cats of rare breed which she had acquired with difficulty and was maintaining at untold expense. The distinguished artiste might have forgiven insults and injuries offered to herself, but the murder of her pets was an unpardonable sin; it could never be condoned. The wounds thus deeply made have rankled painfully ever since, and fighting continues all along the line. We are informed that Madame Stranhilla (in private, simply, and not upon the programmes) has concluded not to return to Europe via San Francisco, but by way of India and Suez, the dull States not offering at present any field in which she can reap a golden harvest. Therefore we shall have no Di Vivo and no Italian Opera until some unmentioned period in the far off future.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

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NEW STAR HAMS—JUST RECEIVED the first of the new season's curing Cincinnati Sugar Cured Hams, for sale at the Famil Grocery Store of
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Corner of Liberty and Ninth streets.

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1877. **WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 31.** 1877.

WILLIAM SEMPLE, NOS. 165, 167 AND 169 FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY, PA.,
OFFERS
New Goods, New Attractions and Extra Good Bargains
IN THE FOLLOWING:

We take special pleasure in inviting the attention of purchasers to a new and complete line of
BLACK CASHMERES
We have just opened in all the different and various qualities, lowest to finest grades in Wool, All-Wool and Silk Warp, and offered at quite a reduction in prices from former goods.
BLACK DRESS SILKS.
And to another opening to-day of Black and Colored Dress Silks, offered at prices making them Special Good Bargains.
☞The previous line of these goods having been so highly appreciated and proven such a success, we are pleased to announce in our New Silks if anything still better value.
NEW SUITINGS, &C.
We have the following additional bargains now on our counters which are all New Goods lately opened:
At 10c, Plain and Plaid Knickerbocker Suitings.
At 8½ and 10c, new Poplin and Wool Plaid Suitings.
AT 12 1-2 CENTS.
New styles fresh Dress Goods.
At 22 and 28c, new Basket Suitings, formerly 37½ and 50c.
At 15c, Wool Striped Oversuitings.
SERGES AND BROCADES.
Also a new line opened to-day, in Single and Double Serges. All-Wool Striped Sateens. All-Wool Striped Brocades, Striped and Plain Cashmere Suitings, together with new novelties in French, English and American Dress Fabrics of new designs at extremely
LOW PRICES.
Extra good bargains in Black Alpacas and Mohairs of new and superior makes.
NEW GOODS ARRIVING DAILY.

Opening to-day, a new and large assortment of Ladies', Misses', Children's, Gents' and Boys'
BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS,
Slippers, Gum and Arctic Overshoes, in all grades and styles at much less than usual prices.
New and choice assortment of
WHITE GOODS
Of all kinds. Corded White P. K.'s from 11c up, and all at very lowest prices.
New Cloaks added daily to our stock, so that each garment is new and fresh and in latest seasonable styles and all marked unusually low.
☞We are just in receipt of a large and new line of WHITE
MUSLIN UNDERWEAR,
&c., consisting of plain, tucked and embroidered Skirts, plain, tucked and embroidered Waists, plain, tucked and embroidered Chemises, plain, tucked and embroidered Pants, plain, tucked and embroidered Night Dresses, plain, tucked and embroidered.
INFANTS' ROBES.
Plain, tucked and embroidered Short Dresses, made in the best possible manner, of the best qualities of Muslins in great variety and at prices rather lower than usual.
SUITS AND COSTUMES.
Ladies' Black and Colored Suits.
Ladies' Overdresses and Costumes,
New and Fashionable Shawls,
BLANKETS, QUILTS, &C.
New and fresh White and Colored Blankets, Comforts, Coverlets, Quilts, &c., at very low prices.
Gents' Ready-made Clothing in latest styles at reduced prices.
FRESH & COMPLETE STOCK.

We have received and opened to day the following additional Bargains to those we have been lately offering:
NAPKINS.
At 50 and 60c per dozen, a line of large Linen Table Napkins, very slightly imperfect.
IRISH LINENS.
Another lot of fine Irish Linens, short lengths, offered at fully 50 per cent. less than real value, in lengths of from one-half a yard to four yards.
CALICOS, CHINTZES.
Also new Shirting and Fancy Calicos, new fancy Percales and Chintzes, new fancy Cretonnes, &c.
At 6¼c, yard wide Dark Chintzes.
At 5 and 6¼c, best makes Fast Colored Calicos.
SHIRTINGS.
At 10c, 4-4 "FRUIT OF THE LOOM" SHIRTING MUSLINS.
BARGAINS.
☞Despite the advance in Shirtings and Cotton Goods, being amply prepared, we still, and will continue to offer all the good bargains to be found on our counters lately.
DRESS SHIRTS.
Particular attention is requested to the unusual good bargains to be had in Unlaundried and Dress Shirts.
SHIRT FRONTS.
At 75c, the "Progress" Shirts, two in one, worth $2.00, and all numbers in Shirt Fronts, of our own manufacture, at unusually low prices, value being unexcelled anywhere.
HOSIERY, TIES, &C.
New Plain and Fancy Hosiery, Gents' Ties, Bows, Handkerchiefs, &c.
QUEENSWARE.
Glass, China and Queensware at much less than usual prices.

We have placed in stock to-day a complete and new line of TORCHON and
SMYRNA LACES,
In new designs and patterns, at specially low prices.
NOVELTIES.
Received to-day, a choice selection of novelties in Ladies' Lace, Silk and Net Ties, Ladies' Silk Knitted and Chenille Fringed Neckties, in all the newest and most delicate tints and shades, at very low prices.
NECKWEAR.
New line of Neck Ruchings and Ruffles, Collars, Cuffs and Fancy sets, Mourning, White and Fancy Handkerchiefs, at low prices.
EDGINGS, INSERTINGS.
An elegant assortment of Hamburg Edgings and Inserting and Cut Edge Embroideries, new designs, special good value.
Also the following
SPECIAL BARGAINS.
At 3 and 3c, Stamped P. K. Bibs, formerly 12½ and 18¾c.
At 12½c, Stamped P. K. Toilet Sets, formerly 50c.
At 5c, fine Hemmed Handkerchiefs for Ladies.
At 12½c up, White and Colored Aprons.
At 18¾c, Children's all-Linen Colored Aprons.
At 37½c up, fine Applique Lace Fichus, formerly 75c up.
NECKTIES.
At 12½c, real Silk Windsor Neckties.
At 12½c, a few Green, wide all-Silk Brocade Ties.
At 5 and 10c, a few Best Wool Felt Hats, worth 75c
At 75c, Roman Sash Ribbons, worth $1.50.
At 25c, a few Blue Embroidered End Ties, worth $1.00.
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New assortment of Flowers.
TRIMMING SILKS.
All shades Trimming Silks. Special bargains in this department.

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Best Value Ever Offered.
We have just opened our first importation of
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1 25—Embroidered Corsets..... 98
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30—Men's Black Hose..... 19
2 00—3 Button Kid Gloves..... 1 50
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5—Pins, Hair Pins, Shoe Laces..... 3
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DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } THURSDAY, February 1, 1877. }

No special features developed in banking circles yesterday, the demand being fair, but not equal to the supply of loanable funds. Our banking business is so divided into classes that to get at the particulars of any particular class of paper, a certain special round must be made. The iron banks, as they are called, are carrying considerable amounts of paper, and the coal banks the same. Mercantile paper is not specially abundant in this city. Some bankers think that there is a slight improvement in the offerings of commercial paper, but at the most it is not enough to have any effect on the large accumulation of unemployed funds seeking investments. The business activity is slight at present, but it is hoped it will develop into such prosperity as may stimulate an active demand for loans. All the prime commercial paper offered at the banks was readily taken at about 8 per cent., with a few loans on first class collaterals at 5@6 per cent., but hardly enough at the lower figure to establish that as a quotable rate. In New York the money market is steadily tending toward greater ease, and there is an abundant supply of capital offering to borrowers on call at 3@5 per cent. Currency is flowing that way from the interior, and nearly all the banks and financial institutions have large amounts of money to loan, which the combined demand from merchants and speculators is not sufficient to absorb, even at the going rates. Prime business notes are taken at 4 1-2 to 6 per cent.

PILING UP A STATE DEBT.

The State debt of Illinois is now merely nominal, but it is seriously proposed that the State shall assume the indebtedness of the inferior municipalities, the counties and towns. Upon what principle this is suggested it is difficult to understand. These debts have been incurred for local purposes; the benefits were, or were intended to be, immediately and exclusively the benefits of the town or county which contracted the debt. Now to call upon the State to pay the debts is to punish the prudent and encourage the extravagant. But, although it is not so said, it may be the fact that the major part of the liability which is sought to be thrown upon the State was incurred in behalf of railroads. This explains, in a measure, but does not vary, the principle. Some of the Western people have never been extraordinarily scrupulous in the matter of repudiating railroad bonds, but they have, so far as we know, never before attempted to make the citizens of their own State bear the burdens assumed by localities. Any way, the whole idea is wrong. It is quite time that people should be made to believe that debts are to be paid, and paid by those who contract them. Profitable failures and scaling State debts have gone about as far as is permissible.

SPURIOUS COIN.

The number of spurious half dollars in circulation has become sufficiently numerous to attract the attention of officers at the U. S. Mint. They are described as of type metal, somewhat hardened and sonorous by the addition of copper, and slightly silvered over. They are, however, rather too white and too thick, or, if of right thickness, too light. The genuineness of a half dollar is something worth looking after, especially to a storekeeper, taking them often. It is, therefore, worth the trouble to have on the counter a balance, which need be no more than a thin stick of wood, eight or ten inches long, neatly poised. Place a good piece on one end and the suspected one on the other, and have a weight of three grains at hand; if the difference is more than that decline taking the piece.

Robinson Bros., Brokers, No. 74 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	104¼	5-20's 1868-coupons	111¾
U. S. 6's 1861, coup	118¾	10-40's	111¾
" 1865	122	6's currency	122
" 1865 new	110	New 5 per cents	111¾
5-20's 1867	112¾	10-40's coupons	111¾

N. Y. Central	101¾	Ohio & Mississippi	6¾
Erie	9½	Union Pacific	64¾
C. C. & I. C.	78¾	Toledo & Wabash	15¾
C., C. & I. C.	28	Harlem	140¾
St. Paul	18¾	Adams Express	104
Do. Pref.	34¾	Wells, Fargo & Co.	63
Lake Shore	64¾	U. S. Express	48¾
Mich. Central	47¾	W. Fargo & Co., Ex	84¾
North-western	56	Pacific Mail	100¾
Do. Pref.	86	Fort Wayne	100¾
Rock Island	101¾	Hannibal & St. Jo.	12¾
Cleve. & Pitts.	91¾	Do. Pref.	24½
Pacific Mail	24½	Iron Mountain	10
Western Union Tel.	75¾	N. J. Central	26
Quicksilver	14¾	Del. & Hudson	90¾

Robinson Bros furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board.

P. R. R.	(S) 46¾	Cen. Trans (A)	38¾
Reading (S)	12¾	Empire Co. (B	49
U. Cos. of N. J. (B)	140	A. V. R. R. 7, 99 (B)	105
Oil Creek (A)	7¾	P. C. & St. L. 7's (S	85
Lehigh Valley (A)	47	N. Pacific bonds (A	—

NEW YORK, January 31, 1877.

Money was easy at 3@4; prime mercantile paper 4½@6. The customs receipts were $295,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $360,000. The clearings were $87,000,000. Sterling was steady at 484@485. Gold was weak, opening at 105¼, and closing at 105¾. The carrying rates were 3, 4 and 4½. Silver at London is 57½ pence. Here silver bars are $1.30@1.30½ greenbacks and $1.23½@1.24 gold; silver coin ½ discount to par. Railroad bonds were generally lower. State securities were quiet. Governments were dull and weak. Stocks were irregular, with great activity and wide fluctuations in coal shares. Before midday Delaware & Hudson Canal declined to 56½, Lackawanna to 67¾, and New Jersey Central to 21½. Illinois Central fell to 50½ and St. Paul preferred advanced to 48¾. The decline was caused by unfavorable rumors relative to the action of the stockholders of the New Jersey Central at a meeting then in session, and unfounded reports that the Delaware & Lackawanna Company was unable to meet its bills payable. But when it was ascertained that the meeting of the New Jersey Central stockholders was a large and unanimous one, and that the interest on the first mortgage would be promptly met to-morrow, and that the $3,000,000 certificates of indebtedness which it was proposed to issue to raise funds to relieve the financial necessities of the company had been liberally subscribed for by the stockholders present, many of whom were largely interested in the property, there was a general scramble for coal stocks, and in the rush to buy New Jersey Central advanced to 27, Delaware & Hudson to 61¾, and Delaware, Lackawanna & Western to 80¾. In the closing dealings New Jersey Central sold at 26 and Delaware & Hudson at 60½, while Delaware, Lackawana & Western was firm at the highest point. The general market was feverish and irregular, sometimes sympathizing with coal stocks and at others acting independent of them. St. Paul preferred advanced to 48¾, reacted to 47¾, and closed at 48¾. Illinois Central declined to 50 1-2 and rallied to 51 1-8. St. Paul common rose to 19 and closed at 18¾. Among the active stocks there were frequent fluctuations in Western Union and Lake Shore. The former ranged between 77 and 75¾, with the closing sales at 75¾. The latter ranged from 65¾ to 64¾, with the final sales at the lowest figures. Michigan Central rose to 46¾ and closed at 47¾, the lowest point. Express stocks were steady, except for United States, odd lots of which sold as low as 49. The transactions were 231,000 shares, of which 47,000 were Western Union, 31,000 St. Paul, 45,000 Lake Shore, 9,000 Michigan Central, 57,000 Lackawanna, 46,000 New Jersey Central, and 4,000 Delaware & Hudson Canal.

Government.—United States coupons of 1881, 113¾; 5-20s of 1865, 108; do. of 1865, new, 109½; do. of 1867, 112¾; do. of 1868, 115; new 5s, 111½; new 4½s, 106½; 10-40s, 112¾; do. coupons, 113¾; currency sixes, 123.

State Bonds.—Tennessee, old, 42½; do. new, 42¾; Virginia, new, 30; do. old, 30; Missouri 6s, 104¾.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph Company, 75¾; Quicksilver, 14½; do. preferred, 21; Pacific Mail, 24¾; Mariposa, 5½; do. preferred, 5½; Adams Express, 104; Fargo Express, 84; American Express, 57; United States Express, 49½; New York Central, 101¾; Erie, 9½; do. preferred, 18; Harlem, 140; do. preferred, 126; Michigan Central, 47¾; Panama, 22; Union Pacific, 64¾; Lake Shore, 64¾; Illinois Central, 67¾; Pittsburgh, 92½; Northwestern common, 35; do. preferred, 56; C., C., C. & I., 30; New Jersey Central, 25¾; St. Paul, 18¾; do. preferred, 48; Rock Island, 101¾; Toledo, 100¾; Terre Haute, 3; Fort Wayne, 100¾; Chicago & Alton, 110¾; do. preferred, 119¾; Ohio & Mississippi, 6¾; Delaware & Lackawanna, 69¾; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company, 15¾; Missouri Pacific, 101 3-4; Indiana Central, 23½; Burlington & Quincy, 117½; Hannibal & St. Jo., 12¾; Central Pacific, 72; Union, 103¾; Land Grants, 102¾; Sinking Fund, 97.

LONDON, January 31.—Consols: 95 15-16; 5-20s of 1865, 105¼; do. of 1867, 110; 10-40s, 110¼; new 5s, 107½; New York Central, 99½; Erie, 9¾; do. preferred, 21¾.

PARIS, January 31.—Rentes, 108f 25c.

FRANKFORT, January 31.—U. S. new 5s, 103¾.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } WEDNESDAY, January 31, 1877. }

The leading articles of merchandise present no new or important features deserving of special mention. While the demand continues of a hand-to-mouth character, as both retailers and consumers are buying only as their immediate wants necessitate, there is a very fair business in the aggregate.

APPLES—May be quoted at $1@1.40 ₱ bbl for common to good and $1.75@2 for choice fruit, with a light demand.

APPLE-BUTTER—Continues dull; quoted at 35@40c ₱ gallon in kegs and firkins.

BROOM CORN—Demand fair for the better grades. We quote from actual sales: Choice No. 1 Hurl, 6¾; choice No. 2 Hurl, 6; choice brush that will cut 3lb, 5@5½; choice medium, 4½@4¾; do. insides and covers, 4@4½; good crooked, 3@3½.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—3¾@4 cents.

BUTTER—Continues very dull, with a supply largely in excess of present wants; sales of prime to choice rolls at 23@25c.

BEANS—The arrivals within the past few days have been increasing and the market is easier, but prices are still maintained; quoted at $2@2.25 ₱ bush.

CHEESE—The market continues quiet and unchanged. Prime Ohio Factory, 14¾@15c to the wholesale trade, and 15¾@16c in a jobbing way.

CRANBERRIES—The supply is light, but prices remain unchanged; $9@11 ₱ bbl.

DRIED FRUIT—The market continues very quiet; prices nominal. Apples, 4@5c; Peaches, 12@13c for halves.

DRESSED HOGS—7@8c ₱ lb.

DRIED PEAS—In good demand at $1.80 ₱ bushel in round lots and $1.75 in a jobbing way.

EGGS—There is a fair demand but no change in prices. Fresh (guaranteed) 35@36. Pickeled, 25@27c, as to brand.

FLOUR—As noted in our last report, the market is weaker and the demand less active, although as yet there has been no decline. We continue to quote good brands of red winter and spring wheat flours at $7.75@8; ambers, $8.25@8.50; patent process and fancy white wheat brands, $9@10. Rye flour, $3@3.25. Foundry flour, $3.25@3.75.

GRAIN—RATES—Transportation is plenty, but the leading staples present nothing particularly important, excepting that our New York dispatch, of yesterday, reported Coffee firmer at that point. Elsewhere will be found a detailed report of the New York grocery market.

SUGARS.		Choice Mocha—green	32 a
Granulated	12¾ a	Young Hyson ¼ lb	
Powdered	12¾ a	foil	70 a
Cut Loaf	13¾ a	Gunpowder	55 a
A. Coffee	11¾ a	Imperial do	60 a
B Coffee	11¼ a	Oolong do	45 a
Extra C	10¾@11	Souchong	35 a
Yellows	9¾@10¼		
Choice N. O.	9¾a 9¾		
Prime N. O.	9¾a 9¾		
STARCH.		Choice Carolina	6¾
Choice maple do		Choice Louisiana	8¾
Strips	18@20	SPICES.	
Fancy Syrup	75@78	Pepper—ground	
Good Syrups	42@45	bulk	21 a25
Fair Syrups	40a	Pepper-in grain	18 a
Sugar House	30a	Allspice, bulk	15 a
MOLASSES.		Cloves	45 a50
Choice N. O.	37@38	Cassia	18 a20
Prime N. O.	37@38	Mustard Seed	12 a
Fair N. O.	33@35	Nutmegs	1.00 a1.20
COFFEE.		FOREIGN FRUITS.	
Roasted Rio, bulk	28 a	Layer Raisins ₱ box	2.25
Roasted Rio, in papers	28¾a	Valencia Raisins per lb	9¾a10
Roasted Java	35 a	seedless raisins, 2lb to mat	5 00
Choice Rio, green	25 a	Prunes	9
Prime Rio—green	24 a	Old Turkey Prunes	6¾
Good Rio-green	23 a	French do	7¾@10¾
		Currants—new	7@7¾

GRAIN—The receipts and offerings of Wheat continue meagre, and with a steady demand prices are still maintained, notwithstanding there has been a decline of from 3 to 5c per bu. from the leading western markets within the past few days. We continue to quote at $1.42@1.50 for fair to prime Penna and Ohio red and $1.42@1.55 for amber and white. The Oat market continues quiet and unchanged; mixed, 37@38; white, 39@40c. Ear Corn, as noted in the GAZETTE of yesterday, is arriving freely, and prices are weak and lower; we now quote at 52@55c on wharf track. Shelled Corn continues dull, also; quoted at 35@36c on track. Rye is in fair demand at 78@77. Barley continues dull.

HAY—Rated is dull; Timothy quoted (on and on track) at $18@19; prairie, $14@16. Loose selling from country wagons at $16@18.

HOMINY—We quote at $1.65@1.75 ₱ bbl for best kiln dried.

MILL FEED—Bran is quoted (on track) by the carload at 17@18 ₱ ton. Seconds and Shipstuffs, $19 @20; Middlings, $22@25; Chopped Feed, $20@22.

OILS—Lard's remain steady, with a good inquiry. We quote Procter & Gamble's double extra, 94@95c; No. 1 extra, 90@92c; No. 2 extra, 85@87c; G. No. 1, 78@83; No. 2, 65@68; Miners Oils in active request at the recent advance, with a prospect of still higher prices. We quote Procter & Gamble's White winter a(63; yellow do, 57 cents, Carbon quoted at 24¾ cents to the wholesale trade, and 1@2c additional to jobbing lots.

ONIONS—In fair demand and steady; quoted at $2.50@3 ₱ bbl.

POULTRY—Dressed Chickens, 10@12c per lb; do. Turkeys, 13@14c. Live Chickens, 6@7c per pair, by the coop.

POTATOES—In better supply, but prices are still maintained. Sales in a jobbing way, from store at $1.15@1.30 per bu, the outside figure for prime Peach Blows.

PROVISIONS—There is a fair consumptive demand, but no further reduction in prices; as the cost of stock will not admit it. The products continue considerably cheaper relatively than hogs, and have been so for some time past.

Hams—Er S C ₱ lb	12¾	Lard, prime leaf, tes	11¾
Shoulders Er S. C.	9	Do.	Hf bbls 12
Dried beef Fr S. C.	15	Do.	5 ₱ caddies 13
Dried beef Tongues S. C.	15	Do.	3 ₱ caddies 14
Beef Tongues S. C.	30	Do.	5 ₱ pails 13¾
per doz	60@1	Do.	3 ₱ pails 13¾
Bacon Should's new	7¾	Do.	5 ₱ do 13¾
Short Rib Sides	9¾	Do.	3 ₱ do 13¾
Clear Sides	10¾	Pigs feet (half bbls	4 00
Mess Pork ₱ bbl	$15.00	Pigs feet ₱ kegs	2 00
Instant use	18.00	Ham Sausage	9

RAGS—Steady at 2¾c ₱ lb for good country mixed.

SALT—Is quoted at follows: No. 1 Extra ₱ bbl, $1.25; No. 1 common, $1; imported Liverpool per bag, $2 10; 6 lb sacks, 80c; 3 lb sacks, 40c.

SEEDS—Flax Seed is in demand at $1.50 for prime. Clover Seed quoted at $9 for prime (62 lbs to the bushel) and Timothy at $3@3.25.

TALLOW—Is easier; city quoted at 8¾c per lb; country, 7¾c.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } WEDNESDAY, January 31, 1877. }

The Crude market continues dull and weak, and prices have further declined. United certificates were down as low as $1.16¾, but subsequently rallied and advanced to $1.17¾, shipment also lower, with little or no inquiry; quoted nominally at $1.40a 1.45. The decline to-day was owing to reports of another new well on Bullion Run. Refined also very dull, with a light export demand; prices on the seaboard quoted at 26¾ in first and 23a24c in second hands. The combination refiners are doing nothing, as it appears, both the exporters and home trade buyers, are above those of outside refiners and dealers.

Oil Barrels dull; countries have declined to $1.05; city make unchanged at $1.30.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL VIA. A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls
Bradley & Co	Empire o w	470
Bradley & Co	G. Rice	480
Bradley & Co	Star o w	309
S. Craig	Star o w	463
S. Craig	Empire o w	154
Robinson	C H Bectel	241
Duncan	Neahouse & Co	83
Total		2,120

Chicago Seed Market.

There was a fair demand for timothy, and there were several car lots of prime sold at $1.90. Sales of good were made at $1.85@1.87½, but the lower grades were nominal at $1.80@1.70 for common to fair. There were buyers on the market for clover, and there was quite a large amount of recleaned sold at considerable over previous quotations. Dealers claim that it is necessary to reclean a large amount of the seed received, in order to bring it up to a good grade of prime. This process causes quite a large shrinkage, and for the lower grades prices were very irregular, the price being made by calculating the quantity that would be wasted by recleaning. Consequently the prime range of $8.80@9.10, and there was quite a large amount of choice reclaimed sold at $7.25; for poor prices ranged as low as $6. Flax scarce and in fair request; quotable at $1.90@1.95. Hungarian remains nominal at 60@65c and millet do at 40@60c. New buckwheat about 95c, and old 70@75c.

Receipts of Pig Metal, etc.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

Moorhead & Co m	1	J Reamer m	3
Nimick & Co m	10		
Total			14

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R R.

Lewis O & P m	2		
Total			2

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Isabella Fur o	2	Graf B & Co o	5
S. H & Co o	3	Cambria Wks m	1
Lucy Fur o	18	Hussey H & Co o	2
W Clark p	2		
Total			36

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO R. R.

Nimick & Co m	13	E P & Wks m	15
Loomis & C m	1	A Bradley m	7
Caughey & H m	1	Zug & Co m	2
W Springer m	1	Rogers & L o	2
Total			41

Weekly Review of the New York Markets.

There has been a dull market for Rio coffee during the past week and prices have declined to 17¾a 21c, gold, for ordinary to prime invoices. This decline has been caused by the slowness of trade, both in involces and jobbing lots, some increase in the supply through the arrival of "Brazil" and "Campinas" with 24,384 bags, unfavorable advices from Rio Janeiro and a decline of 1mats per cwt, in London. The interruption to transportation in many parts of the country by snow blockade, as well as the difficulty and increased expense of drayage in this city, owing to the almost impassable condition of some of the streets, have greatly interfered with trade, and the supply of stock has increase both here and at the other ports, prices have given way. The stock here at the close was 24,459 bags; in Baltimore, 26,121 bags; at Hampton Roads, 21,814 bags; at New Orleans, 17,400 bags; at Galveston, 900 bags. Total, 91,694 bags, against 87,000 bags at the same time last year and 82,000 bags at this time in 1875. The stock of Brazil coffee in second hands was stated some days ago at 120,581 bags, against 192,400 bags at the same time last year. Mild coffee has been in fair demand, but the smallness of the supply has checked operations to a considerable extent, and prices, owing to the decline of Brazil coffee, have been more or less depressed, though without marked change from last week.

Raw sugar has been dull and nominally unchanged. The market has been entirely devoid of new features of any kind. The supply has continued much under that held at the corresponding dates for several years, but refiners have had a dull and declining market for their product most of the time, and have therefore not been disposed to make any purchases of importance unless at a marked reduction from importers' figures—9¾a9¾c for fair to good refining; and as importers have declined to reduce their prices, trade has been as stated, dull. Refined has been better demanded at the close, owing to cable advices of an advance in England and France.

The stock of raw sugar at all ports—New York, Boston, Baltimore and Philadelphia—on the 26th instant was 9,200 tons, or 26,586 tons less than at the same time last year, or a decrease of 75 per cent.

The advices from Cuba state that the planters are firm in their views, notwithstanding the unfavorable state of the consuming markets. The exports to the U. S. from Havana and Matanzas from Jan. 1 to Jan. 19 were 5,469 hhds and 3,347 boxes, against 4,101 hhds and 1,780 boxes during the same time last year; the total exports to all ports during the time mentioned were 5,469 hhds and 10,619 boxes, against 4,101 hhds and 10,248 boxes during the same time last year.

Tea has been steady for green, of which very fair sales have been made; and Oolong has generally been pretty steadily held, though in some instances a slight reduction in prices it is claimed has been made; the statistical position of Oolong, however, is considered by importers as very much in their favor, and there certainly has been a disposition to purchase this discription, the sales to jobbers during the past week reaching quite a respectable aggregate. Japan has been in only moderate demand, and at the close this tea is more or less in buyers' favor. Several auction sales of moderate importance have been held during the week, and steady prices have been obtained for most of the offerings. There has been but little line trade.

Spices have been without features of special interest, prices showing no change and the business being limited to moderate sales of jobbing lots.

Rice has continued quite steady, with an uninterrupted fair movement of both Carolina and Louisiana at previous prices. The advices from the South have continued to report firm and active markets, and in the West prices have still been firm also. This and rather light supplies, together with a pretty good trade, have enabled holders to maintain very steady prices here.—*Bulletin.*

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, January 31, 1877.

FLOUR—Nominally unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat: demand fair and prices higher; No. 2 Chicago $1.25¼ cash; $1.25¼ February; $1.27½ March; No. 3 $1.15a1.16; rejected 95c. Corn unsettled, but generally higher; 42¼c cash; 42¾c February; 43c March; 47c May; rejected 33½c. Oats quiet; 35¾c cash; 35¾c February; 36¾c March. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley in fair demand; 60a63c.

PROVISIONS—Pork in fair demand, but at lower rates; $16.37½@16.40 cash; $16.40 February; $16.65a16.67½ March; $16.90 April. Lard quiet; 10¾c cash; $10.82½a 10.92½ March; $11 April. Bulk meats quiet and unchanged. Dressed hogs firm; packing $7a7.15; choice shipping $7a7.25.

WHISKY—Quiet at $1.05.

On call board wheat was active and a shade lower; $1.25¾ February; $1.27¾ March. Corn quiet and easier at 42¾c February; 43c March; 47¾ May. Oats higher; 35½c February; 36c March; 36½ April. Pork: $16.70 March; $16.95 April. Lard: $10.85a10.87½ March; $11 April.

New York.

NEW YORK, January 31.—Flour dull; in buyer's favor; receipts 11,000 bbls.; super western and State $5.55a5.80; common to good $5.75a6; good to choice $6.05a6.20; white wheat extra $6.25a7.75; extra Ohio $5.80a8. Rye flour $5.00a8.75. Wheat slightly in buyer's favor; receipts 6,000 bushels; ungraded spring $1.25a1.26; No. 3 Milwaukee $1.43a1.44; No. 2 Chicago spring delivered at $1.35. Rye firm; western 82a86c. Barley dull. Malt quiet. Corn: moderate business for export and home use; prices unchanged; receipts 31,000 bushels. Oats dull and heavy; receipts 13,000 bushels; western mixed State 40a 53c. Hay firm; shipping 75c. Hops unchanged. Coffee quiet and steady. Sugar firm; fair to good refining 9¾a9¾c; prime 9¾c. Molasses quiet; N. O. dull; 45a56c. Rice: moderate demand. Petroleum dull and heavy; crude 12¾c; refined 26¾c; re-sales 27@28c; cases nominal; naphtha 14c. Tallow dull and heavy; 7¾a8 5-16c. Turpentine easier; 44¾a45c. Eggs steady; western 30a34c. Pork easier; closed a shade firmer; uninspected $17.50. Beef quiet; middles quiet; western 8¾c; city 9½c. Cut meats quiet; western hogs 7¾a7¾c. Lard opened heavy, but closed a shade firmer; prime steam $11,15a11.20. Cheese in fair demand. Whisky $1.09a1.10. Butter dull; western 12a30c.

Foreign.

ANTWERP, January 31.—Refined petroleum 50¾f.

LIVERPOOL, January 31.—Cotton steadier at 6 13-16a7d; sales of 12,000 bales; speculation and export 3,000 bales; American 9,000. California white wheat average 10s 7d@10s 10d; Club 10s 11d@11s 3d; red western spring 10s@10s 4d; winter 10s 8d@ 11s. Flour 23½a25¼s. Corn 26¾s. Oats 3os 1-2s. Barley 3 1-2s. Pork 69s. Refined petroleum 17d; spirits 11d.

GLASGOW, January 31.—Fine sugars advanced fully one shilling per hundredweight. Other qualities 6d. Good business doing.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, January 31.—Cotton quiet and steady at 12¼c. Flour quiet; family $6.75a6.90. Wheat firm; red $1.35a1.45. Corn dull at 41a43c. Oats firm at 35a40c. Rye quiet at 80c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Pork easier at $16.75a17.00 spot; $17a17.12½ seller March. Lard dull; steam held at 10¾c spot; sales at 10 7-8c March; 11 1-2a12c kettle. Bulk meats firm; shoulders 5¾c; short rib 8¾a8 5-8c; short clear 9¾a9 7-8c. Bacon dull at 7¼, 9 1-2, 9 5-8 and 9 7-8c. Whisky in fair demand at $1.05. Butter firm and unchanged.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, January 31.—Cotton dull and nominal. Flour quiet; super fall $4.50 a5.00; extra fall $5.50a6.75. Wheat dull; No. 2 red fall $1.43. Corn quiet; 38¼a39¼c. Oats dull; 33¾c. Rye quiet; 63¾c. Barley steady and unchanged. Whisky quiet; $1.06. Pork dull; $16.82½. Lard dull; 10¾c. Bacon firm; 7¼a9¾a 9¾c.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, January 31.—Pork steady; $17.75a18. Lard 11a11¼c. Clover seed dull; 14½a15c. Flour dull; extra $5a 5.25; Minnesota family $7.25a7.70. Wheat quiet; red $1.50; amber $1.54; white $1.58. Corn steady; yellow 56a57c; sail 57c. Oats firm; white 41c; mixed 35a38c. Whisky: western $1.09.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, January 31.—Cotton quiet; 12¾a12¾c. Flour firm; extra $5a5.50; family $5.75a6.50. Corn steady; 44c. Rye dull; 80c. Oats firm; white 46a47c. Pork steady; $17. Lard dull; tierce 11 7-8c; kettle 12¼c. Bacon dull; 7¾a9¾a10c. Whisky quiet; $1.05.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, January 31.—Flour quiet; superfine $5.75a6; double $6.25a6.50; treble $6.65a7.75. Corn steady; mixed 55c; white and yellow 56c. Oats dull; 45c. Rice: moderate demand. Petroleum dull and heavy; crude 12¾c; refined 26¾c; re-sales 27@28c; cases nominal; naphtha 14c. Tallow dull and heavy; 7¾a8 5-16c. Turpentine easier; 44¾a45c. Eggs steady; western 30a34c. Pork easier; closed a shade firmer; uninspected $17.50. Beef quiet; middles quiet; western 8¾c; city 9½c. Cut meats quiet; western hogs 7¾a7¾c. Lard opened heavy, but closed a shade firmer; prime steam $11,15a11.20. Cheese in fair demand. Whisky $1.09a1.10. Butter dull; western 12a30c.

Foreign.

ANTWERP, January 31.—Refined petroleum 50¾f.

LIVERPOOL, January 31.—Cotton steadier at 6 13-16a7d; sales of 12,000 bales; speculation and export 3,000 bales; American 9,000. California white wheat average 10s 7d@10s 10d; Club 10s 11d@11s 3d; red western spring 10s@10s 4d; winter 10s 8d@ 11s. Flour 23½a25¼s. Corn 26¾s. Oats 3os 1-2s. Barley 3 1-2s. Pork 69s. Refined petroleum 17d; spirits 11d.

GLASGOW, January 31.—Fine sugars advanced fully one shilling per hundredweight. Other qualities 6d. Good business doing.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, January 31.—Cotton quiet and steady at 12¼c. Flour quiet; family $6.75a6.90. Wheat firm; red $1.35a1.45. Corn dull at 41a43c. Oats firm at 35a40c. Rye quiet at 80c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Pork easier at $16.75a17.00 spot; $17a17.12½ seller March. Lard dull; steam held at 10¾c spot; sales at 10 7-8c March; 11 1-2a12c kettle. Bulk meats firm; shoulders 5¾c; short rib 8¾a8 5-8c; short clear 9¾a9 7-8c. Bacon dull at 7¼, 9 1-2, 9 5-8 and 9 7-8c. Whisky in fair demand at $1.05. Butter firm and unchanged.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, January 31.—Cotton dull and nominal. Flour quiet; super fall $4.50 a5.00; extra fall $5.50a6.75. Wheat dull; No. 2 red fall $1.43. Corn quiet; 38¼a39¼c. Oats dull; 33¾c. Rye quiet; 63¾c. Barley steady and unchanged. Whisky quiet; $1.06. Pork dull; $16.82½. Lard dull; 10¾c. Bacon firm; 7¼a9¾a 9¾c.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, January 31.—Pork steady; $17.75a18. Lard 11a11¼c. Clover seed dull; 14½a15c. Flour dull; extra $5a 5.25; Minnesota family $7.25a7.70. Wheat quiet; red $1.50; amber $1.54; white $1.58. Corn steady; yellow 56a57c; sail 57c. Oats firm; white 41c; mixed 35a38c. Whisky: western $1.09.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, January 31.—Cotton quiet; 12¾a12¾c. Flour firm; extra $5a5.50; family $5.75a6.50. Corn steady; 44c. Rye dull; 80c. Oats firm; white 46a47c. Pork steady; $17. Lard dull; tierce 11 7-8c; kettle 12¼c. Bacon dull; 7¾a9¾a10c. Whisky quiet; $1.05.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, January 31.—Flour quiet; superfine $5.75a6; double $6.25a6.50; treble $6.65a7.75. Corn steady; mixed 55c; white and yellow 56c. Oats dull; 45a56c. Rice: moderate demand. Petroleum dull and heavy; crude 12¾c; refined 26¾c; re-sales 27@28c; cases nominal; naphtha 14c. Tallow dull and heavy; 7¾a8 5-16c. Turpentine easier; 44¾a45c. Eggs steady; western 30a34c. Pork easier; closed a shade firmer; uninspected $17.50. Beef quiet; middles quiet; western 8¾c; city 9½c. Cut meats quiet; western hogs 7¾a7¾c. Lard opened heavy, but closed a shade firmer; prime steam $11,15a11.20. Cheese in fair demand. Whisky $1.09a1.10. Butter dull; western 12a30c.

Foreign.

ANTWERP, January 31.—Refined petroleum 50¾f.

LIVERPOOL, January 31.—Cotton steadier at 6 13-16a7d; sales of 12,000 bales; speculation and export 3,000 bales; American 9,000. California white wheat average 10s 7d@10s 10d; Club 10s 11d@11s 3d; red western spring 10s@10s 4d; winter 10s 8d@ 11s. Flour 23½a25¼s. Corn 26¾s. Oats 3os 1-2s. Barley 3 1-2s. Pork 69s. Refined petroleum 17d; spirits 11d.

GLASGOW, January 31.—Fine sugars advanced fully one shilling per hundredweight. Other qualities 6d. Good business doing.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, January 31.—Cotton quiet and steady at 12¼c. Flour quiet; family $6.75a6.90. Wheat firm; red $1.35a1.45. Corn dull at 41a43c. Oats firm at 35a40c. Rye quiet at 80c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Pork easier at $16.75a17.00 spot; $17a17.12½ seller March. Lard dull; steam held at 10¾c spot; sales at 10 7-8c March; 11 1-2a12c kettle. Bulk meats firm; shoulders 5¾c; short rib 8¾a8 5-8c; short clear 9¾a9 7-8c. Bacon dull at 7¼, 9 1-2, 9 5-8 and 9 7-8c. Whisky in fair demand at $1.05. Butter firm and unchanged.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, January 31.—Cotton dull and nominal. Flour quiet; super fall $4.50 a5.00; extra fall $5.50a6.75. Wheat dull; No. 2 red fall $1.43. Corn quiet; 38¼a39¼c. Oats dull; 33¾c. Rye quiet; 63¾c. Barley steady and unchanged. Whisky quiet; $1.06. Pork dull; $16.82½. Lard dull; 10¾c. Bacon firm; 7¼a9¾a 9¾c.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, January 31.—Pork steady; $17.75a18. Lard 11a11¼c. Clover seed dull; 14½a15c. Flour dull; extra $5a 5.25; Minnesota family $7.25a7.70. Wheat quiet; red $1.50; amber $1.54; white $1.58. Corn steady; yellow 56a57c; sail 57c. Oats firm; white 41c; mixed 35a38c. Whisky: western $1.09.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, January 31.—Cotton quiet; 12¾a12¾c. Flour firm; extra $5a5.50; family $5.75a6.50. Corn steady; 44c. Rye dull; 80c. Oats firm; white 46a47c. Pork steady; $17. Lard dull; tierce 11 7-8c; kettle 12¼c. Bacon dull; 7¾a9¾a10c. Whisky quiet; $1.05.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, January 31.—Flour quiet; superfine $5.75a6; double $6.25a6.50; treble $6.65a7.75. Corn steady; mixed 55c; white and yellow 56c. Oats dull; 45a56c. Rice: moderate demand. Petroleum dull and heavy; crude 12¾c; refined 26¾c; re-sales 27@28c; cases nominal; naphtha 14c. Tallow dull and heavy; 7¾a8 5-16c. Turpentine easier; 44¾a45c. Eggs steady; western 30a34c. Pork easier; closed a shade firmer; uninspected $17.50. Beef quiet; middles quiet; western 8¾c; city 9½c. Cut meats quiet; western hogs 7¾a7¾c. Lard opened heavy, but closed a shade firmer; prime steam $11,15a11.20. Cheese in fair demand. Whisky $1.09a1.10. Butter dull; western 12a30c.

Foreign.

ANTWERP, January 31.—Refined petroleum 50¾f.

LIVERPOOL, January 31.—Cotton steadier at 6 13-16a7d; sales of 12,000 bales; speculation and export 3,000 bales; American 9,000. California white wheat average 10s 7d@10s 10d; Club 10s 11d@11s 3d; red western spring 10s@10s 4d; winter 10s 8d@ 11s. Flour 23½a25¼s. Corn 26¾s. Oats 3os 1-2s. Barley 3 1-2s. Pork 69s. Refined petroleum 17d; spirits 11d.

GLASGOW, January 31.—Fine sugars advanced fully one shilling per hundredweight. Other qualities 6d. Good business doing.

HOME NEWS.

Southerly to westerly winds, clear or partly cloudy weather, and stationary or lower temperature, are indicated for to-day.

Hellen Heard From

On Tuesday afternoon a dispatch was received from Chicago, stating that Walter B. Hellen, the absconding cashier of the St. Clair Hotel, was in Chicago. An answer was returned directing the police of that city to arrest him, and Lieutenant Hagar immediately left for that city to bring back the fugitive. Whether or not he was arrested is unknown, as nothing further had been heard last night.

Ward Nominations.

The following nominations for ward officers have been made by the Republicans of the Eighteenth ward :

Select Council—(Full term) F. S. Bissell (unexpired term of N. P. Sawyer) Samuel Garrison, Sr.

School Directors—David Kirk, C. W. Lewis.

Judge of Election—Wm. Francis.

Inspector of Election—Florence Deur.

Constable—Thomas Phillips.

Assessor—Andrew Kirkpatrick.

Before and After Election.

"The baby has got a new tooth, but the old lady is laid up with a cold in her head," remarked a gentleman yesterday afternoon to a defeated candidate.

"What the —— do I care?" was the reply. "Well," said the gentleman slowly, "before the election you used to take me to one side, and ask me how my family was coming on, and I've been hunting you all over town to tell you, and that's the way you talk to me. But it don't make any difference, I voted for the other candidate anyhow."

Maintenance of the Parks.

The Park Committee of Allegheny Councils met last evening and Mr. Snaman, Chairman of the sub-committee, reported an ordinance giving the committee power to elect all officers and employes necessary for the maintenance of the Parks. Also, a draft of an act of Assembly empowering Councils to continue levying the present Park tax until all the bonds issued by the Park Commission have been redeemed, which will be in five years. Both papers were approved and ordered to be reported to Councils affirmatively.

Organization of Committees.

The Committee on Legislation met yesterday afternoon and organized by the election of Dr. James Kerr as Chairman.

A resolution from Councils, as follows, was affirmatively returned:

Resolved, That the Representatives from this District in the General Assembly, be, and they are hereby requested to oppose the passage of the bill, now before the Senate, in relation to taxes.

The Water Committee also organized yesterday by the election of Dr. J. Guy McCandless as Chairman. After the passage of a resolution providing for a meeting on the 4th of every month, except when the 4th comes on Sunday or a holiday, adjourned. The regular meeting of the committee will be held next Monday.

The Committee on Bridges was to have organized, but there was not a quorum present.

THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY.

Annual Election of Officers Yesterday.

The stockholders of the Mercantile Library Hall Company held their annual meeting yesterday afternoon, in the Art Gallery of the hall. T. N. Miller, Esq., presided, and Mr. John B. Jackson acted as Secretary. The report of the Board of Directors was submitted by the President, Mr. Charles J. Clarke, and the Treasurer, Mr. N. Biddle, which showed the investment regarding the financial affairs of the company. Both were received and filed. The substance of them has already been published in these columns.

An election for officers for the ensuing year was next held, resulting as follows:

President—Charles J. Clarke. Vice President—Hon. Felix R. Brunot. Secretary—John B. Jackson. Treasurer—William N. Riddle.

Directors—Joseph Dilworth, James Park, Jr., John W. Chalfant, Chas. W. Batcheler, W. Thaw.

A PASTOR FINALLY CHOSEN.

The Rev. S. H. Kellogg Receives an Unanimous Call to the Third Presbyterian Church.

At a congregational meeting in the Third Presbyterian church last evening, an unanimous call was extended to the Rev. Samuel H. Kellogg, of Allahabad, India. This congregation,—which is one of the largest and most prosperous hereabouts, has been without a pastor for some time. Quite a number of ministers have been preaching in the church since—not all of them, however, with a view of settling—but the congregation could not agree until Rev. Mr. Kellogg came along. Dr. Kellogg has served a number of years in the India Missionary field. He succeeded the Rev. Dr. Hodge in that work, and was pronounced by his eminent predecessor one of the ablest men who ever engaged in the work. He is a gentleman of large experience, of great culture, and of unusual pulpit power. It is thought he will accept, and the church is felicitating itself upon its good fortune.

WITHIN FIVE INCHES.

Fortunate Escape from a Railroad Collision.

Car No. 13, of the Western avenue line, came within five inches of being struck by a train about four o'clock last evening. The car was on its way up Federal street, Allegheny, with a number of passengers in it, when the locomotive of the train was reached the flagman signalled to the driver to stop, but he failed to obey the signal, and drove ahead. Just as the car reached the track engine No. 37, drawing a long train of passenger cars, arrived at that point on its way to Pittsburgh. David Landis, the engineer, saw the danger of the street car, and as quick as possible reversed his engine, but the momentum of the train carried it forward to within five inches of the car, which had come to a stop directly across the tracks. The passengers had taken the alarm and jumped out as quickly as possible. Several of the ladies fell in getting out of the car, and were slightly injured. Fortunately the engine had no cow-catcher, or the side of the car would have been crushed in. The escape was a very narrow one indeed.

EXPLOSION OF GAS.

Three Men and Six Children Injured in Allegheny.

An explosion of gas on Spring Garden avenue, near Vinial street, Allegheny, about four o'clock yesterday afternoon, resulted in the injury of three men and six children. Several weeks ago the gas mains on this avenue became filled with water, which at some points froze and no gas could pass through the pipes, consequently that section of the city was in darkness ever since. The gas company has had a number of men at work trying to clean out the ice and water from the pipes. Yesterday afternoon they dug down to the pipe at the corner of Vinial street and proceeded to kindle a fire around the manhole. By some means a large quantity of gas collected in this manhole. It suddenly ignited and exploded with a loud report. Two men were engaged working at the fire at the time, and their hands were so badly burned that the skin and flesh peeled off. They were also very badly burned about the head. Six little children that were playing around the hole were all more or less severely burned about their hands and faces, and Mr. John Miller, who was standing in his store door, near where the explosion occurred, was also burned about the face. The injured persons were all removed to a drug store near by, and their hurts attended to. None of the parties are considered seriously injured. The explosion created great excitement for a time.

BULL-DOZING A LEGISLATOR.

How Representative Frazier was Instructed by a Belligerent Correspondent.

During the debate on the Capital removal question in the House of Representatives Tuesday morning, the following blood-and-thunder epistle was sent up to the clerk's desk to be read:

PHILADELPHIA, January 26, 1867.—*To Representative Frazier, Second district Allegheny*—MY DEAR SIR: You were elected as a Republican by over 2,700 majority, and your remarks against Republican Philadelphia are outrageous; and you must stop your little clatter or we will stop you short in your career. What is the State of Pennsylvania without Philadelphia in a great contest like the one we have just gone through? Simply nothing. And we want the Capital, and we intend to have it in opposition to all your combined forces; and on a vote we will carry our city by 100,000 majority. So dry up! The thing is done! The goose is cooked! The Capital will be here, as there is not enough *votes*—yes, *votes*—to keep it away.

Now, you dare say another word against the movement—either you or any other country Republican—and we will soon cook them also.

Now, take my advice in time.

Respectfully,

J. H. HILL,
Philadelphia.

Mr. Frazier read the letter to the House, and raised the greatest laugh of the session. As a specimen of epistolary bulldozing it was not an eminent success.

The Extra Sodas manufactured by R. S. Marvin & Co. are of very superior quality.

ANOTHER VERSION OF IT.

What the National Tube Works Company Have to Say.

In the telegraphic columns of the papers yesterday an item, coming from Boston, appeared, to the effect that the National Tube Works Company had been sued for the non-payment of certain revenues to the Government, the amount received being about $100,000. The story, however, has another and more truthful side, too, which is explained by officers of the company here. They state that the article was the product of a discharged clerk, and that the alleged difference between their company and the Government is one of old standing, arising at a time when they were importing largely of foreign iron. The sum in dispute, amounting to very much less than five thousand dollars, can be easily and satisfactorily explained. They further say the whole business is one of blackmail, which the company will deal with at its discretion.

This throws quite a different light on the matter, and is a version which patrons of the company will be most likely to accept.

A BROKEN-HEARTED WOMAN.

She Seeks Relief From Sorrow in Suicide.

A woman in an almost nude condition created a sensation in Youngstown, Ohio, on Wednesday morning by roaming through the streets until she was captured and placed in charge of Constable Eberhart, pending efforts to get her admitted into the N. O. Asylum, at Newburg. Next morning she was found in the river, about ten rods below the dam, where she had evidently lain during the entire night, as she could have made the plunge shortly after six o'clock in the evening. The woman is Mrs. Cylinda Howe, who has been insane for about three months. Her mind has been somewhat shattered ever since the heartless desertion by her husband, David Howe, about three years ago. Three months ago she heard that her husband had married again and was living in Pittsburgh. For the most part, since hearing this report, she has been insane.

She was in charge of Constable Eberhart, and escaped from his residence on Water street, about 6 o'clock the previous night. That officer had left the house a few minutes before to go and feed his horse, leaving the woman in a spare room in charge of Mrs. E., who was attending to her household duties. A few minutes later she was seen to open and spring out of a side window, by a young man named Robinson, who was returning from his work. She was last seen going toward the river in her stocking feet, and looking wild, and seeming in a great hurry. A vigorous search was begun early and kept up until eleven o'clock at night, but no trace could be found of her whereabouts. Next morning it was renewed, and at last she was found stiff and cold in death, partly concealed by an overhanging bush lying on her back close to the shore. The unfortunate woman was a sister of Henry Garloch's wife, and for the most part, since the desertion by her husband, she has made her home in Mr. Garloch's family. She has often complained to the neighbors of ill-treatment, and has never ceased to mourn for her husband. In short she has been for three years a poor broken hearted woman. The Coroner's jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts.

NOT GUILTY.

The Bennett-Brown Homicide—The Jury Return a Verdict of Not Guilty Without Leaving the Box.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. Geo. H. Bennett, indicted for manslaughter for the killing of Sebastian Brown, on the evening of the 24th of November, 1876, came up for trial in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, and, as was generally expected, resulted in a verdict of not guilty, the jury coming to an agreement without leaving the box. There were a large number of witnesses examined, and all who had seen the occurrence, told about the same story, consequently there was no conflict in the testimony. The facts as developed by the evidence were in substance as follows: The deceased, who was a young man 21 years of age, and lived in the Twenty-ninth ward, Pittsburgh, went into the store of defendant, on Smithfield street, near Fifth avenue, on the evening of the 24th of November last, about 9 o'clock. The company with another, asked for drinks. The bartender gave them what they had asked for, and the companion not having the money, Brown handed the bartender a $5 bill. The bartender gave to Bennett, who stepped into another room and returning with the change, handed it to the bartender, who gave it to Brown. Bennett made the remark that he hadn't given Brown enough change, but Brown, misunderstanding Bennett, abused him. After some little altercation, Bennett put on his coat and hat, and stating to the bartender that he was going to supper, walked out. Brown followed and abused him with epithets as he stepped up Fifth avenue, Bennett not saying a word. When they got to Cherry alley, Brown invited him to step to one side and have a fight, and Bennett paying no attention to him, Brown struck at him twice, when Bennett turned around and struck him, knocking him down. His head struck the pavement, causing injuries which produced death. Bennett fell on Brown, but, recovering himself, picked up a hat and walked off. He had gone but a short distance, when he returned and exchanged hats, finding that he had got the wrong one, and then walked home, having no suspicion that he had seriously injured the man, until he was arrested. The testimony also went to show that he had nothing in his hand at the time he struck, the blow being struck straight from the shoulder, and that he had not prepared himself for a fight, having a large overcoat on, which was buttoned up close to the neck.

THE POLICE IMBROGLIO.

An Information Against Roger O'Mara for Bribery—Application for Peremptory Writ of Mandamus Against Ferguson and Ellis—Ex-Chief of Police Hartzell Returns to the Assault—He Introduces Sensational Statements—He Challenges Prosecution.

In order to have a judicial investigation of the case of Detective Roger O'Mara, and obtain power to compel the attendance of witnesses, Detective James Scott, at the instance of the Mayor, yesterday made an information before His Honor against O'Mara, for violation of the ordinance against the acceptance of a bribe. The section of the city code under which the information was made is as follows: "Any police officer who shall be convicted before the Mayor of receiving any bribe or illegal or reward, either for performing or neglecting to perform his legal duties, shall be fined not exceeding fifty dollars, and shall forthwith be dismissed from the service of the city."

In accordance with this action M. Swartzwelder, Esq., yesterday made application for a writ of *habeas corpus ad testificandum* for the purpose of bringing Ferguson and Ellis before the Mayor to give testimony at the hearing of O'Mara on this charge, which hearing will be held on Monday. In making the application Mr. Swartzwelder stated to the Court that the Mayor was extremely anxious to have a full and complete investigation of the case, and this could not be accomplished without the testimony of Ferguson and Ellis. The Judge said that he doubted his authority to grant the motion for the writ, but suggested that the testimony of the men might be obtained in jail. Subsequently Mr. Swartzwelder renewed the motion, stating that the investigation was to be of a judicial nature. Upon the last motion the Judge has not yet rendered a decision.

At the Mayor's office last evening there was nothing more to be said in reference to the all-absorbing topic. The Mayor having expressed himself freely the evening before, as published in yesterday's GAZETTE, was content to let the matter rest until next Monday.

Major Hartzell's Answer.

Last evening a reporter of the GAZETTE interviewed Major Hartzell in reference to the Mayor's statement published in yesterday's GAZETTE.

After one or two inquiries from the reporter, the Major said:

"Mr. Metzgar's story is substantially correct. Feeling badly about the way things were going in the office, I on Sunday evening sent a note to the Mayor's Clerk, requesting an interview with him. (Mr. Clerk.) I didn't get it; but late that evening—about ten o'clock—I met the Clerk on the street, when he handed me a note from the Mayor containing the charges against me, notifying that I was suspended. In the excitement of the moment I used pretty strong language; but if the whole truth about the case can be brought out, the language I used may not be considered too strong."

Rep.—How about the Mayor's proposed investigation of Roger O'Mara?

Major Hartzell.—In investigating Roger O'Mara, the Mayor is investigating himself over Roger O'Mara's shoulders, and sitting as judge in his own case.

Rep.—The Mayor says there is a conspiracy to ruin him politically.

Major Hartzell.—In regard to any conspiracy against the Mayor, it is but an idle counterfeit. In making the assertion the Mayor places himself in the position of a drowning man catching at a straw. My action in the matter was at my own instance. I consulted with no one. There was but one other person beside myself who was cognizant of my letter of resignation before it reached the Mayor; that person was his own counsel, Mr. Swartzwelder. I met Mr. Swartzwelder in his own office, and read him the letter. I went to the latter in the lock-up after 9 o'clock on Monday morning.

Rep.—Well, Major, the Mayor declines, as you saw this morning, to make any explanation of the charges made against you publicly, or can you explain why they were made?

Major Hartzell—Well, in regard to the charges made against me I have only to repeat what I have already said, that it was a trumped up matter, intended to frighten me into silence. The charge against me of appropriating money is without foundation. I challenge prosecution.

ON THE RAMPAGE.

Doings of an Ex-Member of the Board of Health.

At City Hall yesterday afternoon there was considerable interest manifested

an affair that took place in the office of the Board of Health about three o'clock. An ex-member of the Board who was laboring under the impression that he had been bull-dozed out of that body, called at Health Officer Gray's office and with a display of wrath that provoked ire in others made known his opinion of Meat Inspector Lindsay, and Mr. John Little, Assistant Health Officer. The two gentlemen in question took the matter mildly for a time, until the ex-member became more wrothy, and applied to Mr. Lindsay a threat that he did not relish, accompanied by some pugilistic demonstrations. Mr. Lindsay therefore swooped down upon the ex-member, and clutching him by the throat compelled a retraction of the insinuations. For a few moments it looked very much as if there would be an opportunity for the issuance of several burial certificates; but fortunately the matter was settled without the spilling of more than half-a-dozen bucketsful of gore.

IN MEMORIAM.

Action of the Press in the Matter of the Death of D O'Neill, Esq.

A meeting of the newspaper fraternity of this city was held yesterday afternoon at the *Chronicle* office for the purpose of taking appropriate action regarding the death of Daniel O'Neill, Esq., late of the *Dispatch*. On motion of Mr. Schoyer, of the *Post*, Hon. Russell Errett, of the *Commercial*, was elected chairman, and Mr. N. P. Reed, of the GAZETTE, Secretary. A committee of five, consisting of Mr. Jas. P. Barr, of the *Post*, Mr. Wm. Neeb, of the *Freiheits Freund*, Mr. R. P. Nevin, of the *Leader*, Mr. John C. Harper, and Mr. H. H. Byram, of the *Telegraph*, was appointed to prepare and submit resolutions expressive of the sentiment of the meeting. The committee retired, and soon returned and reported the following, which was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, in his inscrutable wisdom, to remove from his sphere of usefulnes here on earth, Daniel O'Neill, one of the editors and proprietors of the Pittsburgh *Dispatch*; and whereas, our deceased co-laborer had ever ranked among the foremost of the fraternity in all the essential qualifications for progressive journalism; and whereas, the deceased was always alive to the interests of the people, in whose behalf he was, exerting the influence of his journal at all times for the public good; and whereas, in his social and business intercourse with his fellow journalists he was upright and honorable; therefore be it

Resolved, That in the death of Daniel O'Neill the journalistic fraternity have lost one of their most active and accomplished members; the city of his adoption one of its most enterprising citizens, and the people able and consistent advocate of their interests.

Resolved, That we hereby tender to the bereaved family our sincerest sympathies in their affliction.

Resolved, That we will attend the funeral of the deceased in a body.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the journals of the city, and that a copy be transmitted to the family of the deceased.

A meeting of gentlemen formerly associated with the *Dispatch* as editors and reporters was held after the adjournment of the above meeting. Mr. C. E. Locke, of the *Chronicle*, presided. The following resolutions were presented and adopted:

WHEREAS, As co-workers with the deceased the fullest opportunities have been given us for estimating the personal and professional qualities of the late Daniel O'Neill,

Resolved, That living he merited the highest testimonial of our good wishes and that, dead, we feel the sincerest sorrow for his loss. He was active, energetic and appreciative in his working hours, and generous and companionable at all other times. He encouraged industry by his example, and rewarded it at the end. Ward will miss him. His memory will ever remain green to our hearts.

THE CLERICAL SCANDAL.

The Fourth Avenue Baptist Church Trouble—A Congregational Meeting Last Night—Members of the Church Only Admitted—The Board of Deacons Resign and Refuse to Act—A Committee of Investigation Appointed—The "Critic" Man to be Bull-Dozed.

The recent clerical scandal affecting the character of Rev. Dr. Pearson, pastor of the Fourth avenue Baptist church, is now the chief subject of conversation among scandal-mongers, and, lamentable as the fact may be, they are a very numerous class of society. The affair has caused considerable talk in the church as well as out of it, and last evening, after the usual prayer meeting, a meeting of the congregation was held for the purpose of taking some action in the matter. It was the general impression that the meeting was to be a public one, and in consequence, there was a larger attendance at prayer meeting than has been for many months previous. Every seat in the lecture room was filled, and aisles were occupied, and the remaining portion of the church was filled with persons standing, all anxious to hear what was to be said on the all important topic, the clerical scandal. They were greatly disappointed however. They saw the services through, and took no part in the interesting topic, and just before the benediction Rev. Pearson stated that the church had some business to transact and it was desirable that all the members should remain, and he would kindly request all who were not members to leave the room as soon as the congregation was dismissed. Many hardened sinners, old and young, who had not attended religious services of any kind for years, had gone there for the sake of hearing a little scandal, and to be thus foiled in their attempts to gratify their taste for such stuff, was unbearable, and imprecations loud, deep and long escaped their lips as they left the building, and the ladies, many of them young and handsome, and some otherwise, might have been heard expressing their regrets at having come there instead of attending the Murphy meeting. The GAZETTE reporter being busily engaged interviewing a member of the church relative to the scandal when the request was made for the sinners to walk out, failed to hear it, and remained quietly seated to "see what he should see." He was not permitted to remain in ignorance of the pastor's request long, for before half the sinners had passed out of the vestibule the sexton informed him that his place was on the outside, and not desiring to enter into a controversy with the gentleman on the question, he quietly folded his t nt and left the room, but managed to obtain the following report of the business transacted at the meeting: The first subject considered at the meeting over which Dr. Pearson presided was the resignation of the deacons. It seems that the deacons, with the exception of Mr. Hutchinson, had all tendered their resignations, and the question as to accepting them was discussed at length, and finally decided in the affirmative. The Board of Deacons was then declared vacant and a new board was elected, leaving Mr. Hutchinson out in the cold. The next question for consideration was the charges against the pastor. These were discussed at length in the room, and it was finally decided to investigate them, and a committee of seven was appointed for that purpose. The following named gentlemen composed the committee: Messrs. Rees, Reese, Emerson, Scovil, Lewis, Lippincott and King. The committee was requested to meet in the committee room as soon as the meeting adjourned, but what action was taken by them we were unable to learn. Next in line, was the charges against the pastor made by the *Critic*. A motion was made to appoint a committee to call on the editor of that paper and request him to divulge his author or retract the publication. A member thought that the gentleman did not wish the power. He said it would simply be ridiculous for the congregation to have anything to do with the *Critic* or its editor; that it would only give the paper publicity and the editor notoriety.

Another member was strongly in favor of the committee. He thought it should be appointed at once; and, said he, "Let it be a muscular committee; one physically able to enforce its demands."

This settled the matter and the congregation by a unanimous vote decided to appoint the committee.

The pastor nominated one or two persons who declined, whereupon the congregation was called upon to nominate the committee and the following gentlemen were selected: Messrs. Atkinson, Lincoln and Godfrey. This committee also met after the congregation was dismissed, but what they did has not transpired.

The meeting then adjourned.

Amusements.

The Nick Robert's pantomime troupe will present "Humpty-Dumpty" this evening at Library Hall.

At the Opera House "Neck and Neck" will be performed again to-night.

The last lecture by Rev. E. H. Banning's lectures to ladies will be delivered this afternoon at Library Hall.

To Capitalists.

The best opportunity offered for many years for the profitable investment of capital is the announcement in our "For Sale" column of one hundred acres of coal land on the West Penn Railroad, 20 miles from the city. In addition to coal it has oil and salt wells, being the same farm on which the first discovery of oil was made in Western Pennsylvania. Also, an Artesian well, of excellent water, with a flow of gas sufficient to light a large factory. This farm will prove a bonanza to the fortunate purchaser.

"One touch of nature makes the whole world kin," says Hamlet. On one subject all civilized people [illegible] interest—love of children. This can be nowhere better illustrated than by the use of B. T. Babbitt's Toilet Soap, [illegible] perfect thing for washing and bathing. It is entirely free from everything injurious and exceedingly delicate as well as powerful in its cleansing value.

THE TEMPERANCE CYCLONE

Mr. Murphy Will Not Consent to Stay for a Year—But He Will Make Pittsburgh His Headquarters—Reports of Meetings Yesterday and Last Night—Various Matters Connected With the Movement.

At the Fifth avenue church yesterday forenoon, a meeting was held to consult in reference to keeping Mr. Murphy in the city for a year. There was not a very large attendance, as the meeting had not received much publicity. Mr. Joseph R. Hunter stated that he, Gen. Moorhead, Chancellor Woods, and Joseph Dilworth, Esq., had interviewed Mr. Murphy in regard to the matter. They had offered him a salary of $7,000 a year, but he had declined to receive it, or to make any agreement to remain in the city for a year. He would make Pittsburgh his headquarters, but did not think it right to confine his work exclusively to this place. He was thankful for the success that had attended his efforts in the city, and the sympathy and aid he had received, but there were other cities where he could inaugurate the work of reform. He has urgent calls from Washington City and other places, but does not know yet when he will leave. Mr. Murphy is now receiving a salary of $200 per week from the Young Men's Christian Temperance Union, the first week's salary at that rate having been paid on Tuesday.

THE CLUB ROOM.

The committee of the business men, appointed for the purpose, have secured the Lincoln Club rooms, on Smithfield street, as a headquarters for the temperance work. It is not the design to open an eating saloon for the present, but to use it primarily as headquarters for those having charge of the temperance movement. The officers of the Young Men's Union will be found there, and persons desiring to secure the pledge can apply there. Meetings of committees can also be held there. The large parlor on the second floor will be used as a reading room, and will be well supplied with papers and books.

AT DR. MURRAY'S CHURCH.

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